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A MAD-HOUSE FIRE.

One of the Detached Cottages at the Kankakee Asylum Burns to the Ground.

Seventeen of the Patients Literally Roasted to Death—Thirteen Bodies Recovered.

Senator Hereley's Brother Among the Lost—The Fault Apparently with the Furnace System.

THE ALARM.

DISCOVERY OF THE FIRE IN THE FURNACE-ROOM.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—At 4:20 a watchman in the infirmary south of the insane asylum discovered fire in the room directly above the furnace. He at once called the Superintendent and other officials of the asylum. The alarm was given instantly to the entire force to go to the burning building provided with buckets, and within a very few minutes it was surrounded by hundreds, who instantly saw that the time for saving the building was passed, and earnest efforts alone could prevent a frightful loss of life to the infirm and helpless patients within its walls. Excited groups stood in snow knee-deep, with the keen wind each moment increasing the peril, at first unable to comprehend what had been done and what was to be done. The attendants of the building, however, had done noble work in rescuing the patients of the first floor, and within ten minutes after the flames were discovered it was supposed all the patients had been helped or carried out bodily. Two, however, were missed altogether, it was afterwards learned, and perished.

PARALYZED WITH TERROR.

Then attention was called to the second floor, where there were twenty patients in the dormitory and two in single rooms. A ladder was speedily raised to the south dormitory, Dr. Dewey, the Superintendent, running up it before it was fairly to the wall. The smoke prevented him entering, and the doctor stood and pleaded to the victims to save themselves. Moans and groaning were the only response. They were apparently smothered by the smoke. As it was evident that the saving of any in that dormitory was impossible, the ladder was taken to one of the single rooms, occupied by a helpless paralytic, and the doctor again ran up the ladder. He was unable to break the sash, and, after getting an instrument to break it, found himself unable to withstand the smoke. He was quickly followed by two others, but they likewise found their endeavors futile, and came down repulsed. The ladder was then removed to the other single room on the same side and near the first, Dr. Dewey again leading the forlorn hope. This time he was successful, and an old man almost helpless in some manner managed to crawl down the ladder to the ground.

JACK COYNE'S BRAVERY.

In the meantime Jack Coyne, an old Chicago sailor, mounted a second ladder which had been raised to the north dormitory. The undertaking seemed hopeless. Dense clouds of smoke rolled out of the windows. The west wing, where the fire was first seen, was a solid mass of fire, with the wind blowing the flames like a blast to the interior of the building. The stairway and the floor of the hall had fallen. Coyne intrepidly went through the window at the top of his ladder. He crawled along the floor, lying close down, where he found he could escape the densest part of the smoke. He groped his way to the beds and pulled their occupants down to the floor and to the window, where a breath of air sufficiently revived them so that they could go down the ladder unassisted.

FOUR LIVES SAVED.

Coyne again returned into the dormitory, where he picked his road to other beds and rescued others in the same manner. Thus four times did he return, each time laden with his human freight. With the fourth one the smoke proved too great for even the brave Coyne. Standing in the window he vainly called, as Dr. Dewey had done at the south dormitory, upon the inmates to come to the window, but his calls went without response. At a window nearer the flames for an instant a hand was seen to move listlessly across the panes and then its owner sunk out of sight and into death as the cornice and roof above were falling, and rendered any idea of help from those below futile.

DOOMED TO DESTRUCTION.

From this time it was evident that those in the upper story were doomed to destruction, and efforts were diverted to getting furniture out of the basement and portions of the first story. Besides the four rescued by Coyne and the one by Dr. Dewey from the second story, two gained the ground by their own exertions.

SANE ACTS OF THE INSANE.

Hollibam, who was considered but partially insane, on being awakened made a rope out of his sheets and blankets, which he let out of the window to the steps by the side of the burning wing. He then crawled down the rope, after telling another inmate to follow him. He reached the steps safely, but the second one let go his hold when part way down and fell and received serious injuries. The third one looked at the flames and then the distance beneath, and retreated from the window. He was not seen again and is among the lost. The patients, as fast as they were taken from the building, were conducted to neighboring detached wards, where the feeble and injured ones were cared for and their wounds dressed, and stimulants administered. Nearly all of the patients saved their clothing, which the night before had been laid together by the side of their beds. In the excitement they had not forgotten it, but taken it in a handful as they were told by the attendants to run for life.

WILL DIE FROM THE SHOCKS.

One or two of the sick ones were considerably shocked, and it is probable they will die from the effects. The remainder of the rescued are said to be doing well tonight, and no immediate danger is feared with them. It is certain, however, that to the seventeen supposed to have been burned the mortality list of the fire will be increased materially, as the old and infirm cared for in the building will not be able in all instances to survive the shock and surrounding excitement.

THE VICTIMS.

The following is a list of the dead:

Henry Brown, Rock Island County.
H. W. Belden, Galesburg.
George Bennett, Morris.
James Colbert, Chicago.
Thomas Hereley, Chicago, a brother of Senator Hereley.
Orlando Ellis, Pontiac.
J. W. Galloway, Macoupin County.
Thomas Hackey, Springfield.
Matthew Hagne, Chebanse.
T. Hachner, Stephenson County.
John Johnson, Vermilion County.
Michael Jordan, Chicago.
J. Nathan, Chicago.
A. Runyard, Winnebago County.
C. Stratz, Chicago.
J. W. Tyler, Chicago.
F. Weymouth, Putnam County.

THIRTEEN BODIES FOUND.

Thirteen of these bodies have been found. Four are buried in the ruins.

The sights at the fire were terrible in the extreme. Patients were running in and out of the burning building with nothing on but their night-clothes, and the screams of the burning victims were pitiful. The wind was from the north and blowing hard, while the thermometer was 12° below zero. Many patients and attendants were severely frozen and injured.

Attendants rendered heroic aid in rescuing the unfortunates, Dr. Dewey, the Superintendent, supervising them. The patients were unmanageable, one man running into the building three times after being brought out. He finally perished. Those who were bedfast were rescued and taken into the adjoining wards, while the others ran around in the building and were finally smothered to death.

A HORRIBLE SIGHT.

One of the attendants describes a horrible scene. He says as he looked into the burning building he saw a number of the bodies lying on the girders burning, the heads and feet dropping off and the bodies finally going into the cellar below. There were no means for putting out fires, excepting the water-works supply, but that was useless, as there was no hose or other apparatus. The last Legislature made a small appropriation to guard against fire, but the amount was large enough only to put in the hydrants. The present Legislature has been asked to finish the appropriation.

THE RESCUE.

IT IS PREVENTED BY THE PERVERSITY OF THE PATIENTS.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—It might have been supposed that the feeble and bed-ridden would have been the readiest victims to the flames, but from their position on the first floor they were all saved with the exception of O. Ellis, a paralytic from Livingston County, and J. Johnson, from Vermilion County. The able-bodied patients on the second floor, who might reasonably have been thought able to take better care of themselves, were either rendered insensible by the smoke, or, with the perversity which has so often been observed as characteristic of the insane under such circumstances, failed to coöperate in attempts at their rescue.

THE ALARM GIVEN.

B. B. Cobbs, the watchman on duty at the building when the fire was discovered, said he smelt the smoke while leading a patient to a water-closet, and went to a room directly over the furnace on the west side of the hall. There he found smoke coming out of the cracks in a clothes-closet. He then gave the attendant in the east side of the building the alarm. He also woke two other attendants, and the three attempted to put out the fire by carrying water in buckets.

When they saw the fire had gained too much headway for them to combat they began at once to awaken the patients on the lower story. It was then impossible to go to the upper story, as the smoke was too dense. Le Barge, one of the attendants, got nearly to the door when the smoke drove him back He came down and assisted in the lower ward. As it was impossible to rescue the patients on the second floor from the inside, a ladder was placed on the east side and the windows broken in. By these means four patients were dragged to the window and carried down to the ground, they were so stupefied by the smoke as to be perfectly helpless.

DR. DEWEY'S WORK.

The ladder was then placed on the east side of the building, when Dr. Dewey endeavored to break the sash. He cut his hand badly, but was unable to make an opening large enough to enter the room. The watchman said that he and S. P. Rogers then took the ladder to a single room occupied by H. W. Belden, a paralytic, when the main portion of the roof had fallen in. It was found that nothing could be done there, when the ladder was again to the southeast corner. Mr. Dewey, the Superintendent, ascended himself this time and got out a patient named IsaacWhite, from Champaign County.

The watchman's duties was to make rounds of the two dormitories on the lower floor and attend to the wants of the patients. He is what is known as special nightwatch to the sick, and was required to turn in his record every half-hour. The last he gave was at 4:05. He was the only person supposed to be awake at that hour on the lower floor.

THE CARE OF THE FURNACE

The furnace came under his supervision. He generally made three trips each night to build the fire and see that it was all right. His last visit he states was fifteen minutes before 4 o'clock. The fire was not burning very briskly then. The dampers were all closed, and the flues had been frequently hotter than at that time. Just twenty-five minutes afterward he discovered the flame. The watchman has been employed in the asylum fifteen months. Before the opening of the destroyed building he was employed in the main building as regular attendant. He came from the Jacksonville Deaf and Dumb Institution, and was engaged on the recommendation of Dr. Gillette of that institution. He has always been considered a faithful attendant, and especially adapted to the work by his even temper and kindness to patients. He has always been found to be as careful as the average attendant in the asylum, and from the electric record kept it is absolutely certain he was attending to his duties properly within twenty minutes of the time the alarm of fire was sounded.

AN ATTENDANT'S TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

Harry Brown, the attendant on the second floor, occupied a single room on the extreme east of the building. He was aroused at about 4:30 by a sense of suffocation, as he was in the habit of sleeping with a blanket over his head. He immediately started towards the stairway down the main hall, but the smoke was so dense it drove him back. On his way back he groped his way to the single room on the left of his own, occupied by Mr. White. He attempted to unlock the door, but owing to the excitement he was unable to do so and was forced into his own room, where he broke out a glass to get air. Tying his sheets together he made his way part way to the ground, when he swooned and fell the remainder of the distance, or about ten feet. Recovering consciousness he went to work to assist in the removal of those saved to an adjacent building.

RESISTING ATTEMPTS TO SAVE THEM.

William Reid, the head attendant of the building, occupied the room directly under that of Brown. He was the first one called by the watchman (Cobbs), and immediately began to carry out the patients on the first floor. One man, named Olaf Flink, sent from Carroll County, resisted his efforts and returned to the burning building three times in spite of the efforts to save him, and he was finally secured on the arrival of attendants from the other wards and was saved.

The same peculiar freak was exhibited by Peter E. Eiter of Macoupin County, who escaped from his rescuers twice before he was taken out of sight of the flames.

Mr. Reid endeavored when he was called to reach the upper story, to arouse the attendants there, but finding it futile he made the most of the time in saving the patients on the lower floor.

Le Barge and Williams, two attendants, whose rooms on the first floor were located right above the furnace, were awakened at the same time as Mr. Reid by the watchman. Le Barge immediately ran down the stairs into the basement with a pail of water. Williams started for the officers' quarters to give the alarm.

THE LOCATION OF THE FLAMES.

Le Barge found the timber above the furnace was on fire, and had to break a window-pane to get out, the fire having cut off his retreat. He then rushed up the stairs, which were enveloped in one mass of fire, to the room occupied by J. F. Rose and wife, attendants on the second floor, and aroused them. He then returned to a single room off his own room, containing Isaac Stanley of Peoria County. Mr. Le Barge took off his own pants and put them on the patient and hustled him outdoors. He then returned to his room to clothe himself. One foot went through the burning floor. Owing to the exertion and excitement attending the discovery of the fire he lies at home quite ill tonight, but it is thought not dangerously. His roommate, Williams, after giving the alarm, returned to the burning building and assisted in the removal of the rescued patients to the main building.

THE BUILDING.

AN OUTLINE OF THE EDIFICE WHERE THE CREMATION OCCURRED.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The infirmary cottage or detached ward in which the fire occurred is a stone building about 100x75 feet, situated to the southwest of the main building. It is one of a row of four buildings facing the south avenue, between which there is an average distance of sixty to eighty feet. This building has been devoted to the care of the feeble patients who need special care and nursing. It is a two-story building with room for twenty-five patients on each floor.

At the time of the fire there were forty-five patients in the building, about equally divided between the two floors. The first floor was devoted to the care of bedridden specially, while the second floor was occupied by the more able-bodied. The force employed in the care of the patients consisted of one head attendant and two other male assistants, the wife of one of whom was in charge of the dining-room.

THE NIGHT-WATCHMAN'S DUTIES.

A night-watchman had the care of the patients and looked to the furnace fires and the nursery during the night. He was required to register half-hourly on the dial of an electric watch-clock in the centre of the building after making a round of the wards and single rooms, there being two wards on each floor with ten beds each, and three or four single rooms.

The building, in addition, contained a dining-room in the basement with a dumb-waiter to accommodate each floor. The infirmary was viewed as a great accession to the asylum.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The burned building was erected during the summer of 1884, and for the express purpose of keeping the sick and infirm cases apart from the main building. It was occupied Sept. 1 last. It had a capacity for forty-six patients, and was filled with the exception of one vacant bed. It was one of a series of buildings erected under the appropriation of the Legislature of $400,000, which was expended in increasing the capacity of the asylum from 500 to 1,000. About $15,000 was expended on the burned building. Its architect was James R. Willett of Chicago, who also acted as superintendent of construction. It was a rubble stone with brick in the main partitions and wood in the division partitions. There were two stories and a basement, the latter containing the dining-room and heating apparatus. The two stories were identical. Each have two dormitories with attendants' rooms adjacent. Through the centre of the building was a hall about ten feet wide, which was also used by the patients as a promenade quarter.

THE FATAL HEATING APPARATUS.

The furnaces were of the Ruttan pattern, manufactured at Bloomington. The brickwork, which is supposed to lay at the bottom of today's loss of life, was done by a home mason, under the supervision, however, of Mr. Willetts. The system was similar to the usual hot-air system of heating, fresh air going through the flues before being conveyed by galvanized iron conducting-flues to the rooms. The furnace came within a foot of the wood floor above. It appears from the statements of the attendants that the fire originated at this point. Out of the appropriation of $1,000 two years ago for fire protection, and mains and hydrants had been put in at each corner of the building, but, the money running out, the necessary hose and other appliances were not provided, and the asylum was without any protection except hydrant-buckets in the wards, which, of course, proved absolutely useless.

THE THIRTEEN UNFORTUNATES.

A SMALL COLLECTION OF HUMAN CHARCOAL—THE ATTEMPT TO SAVE BELDEN.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—A glance at the remains of the thirteen poor unfortunates as they lay on two tables in a vault under the main building revealed nothing but a small collection of human charcoal. A few charred vertebræ or a headless trunk, burned out of all recognition, were all that remained to identify the living forms of the morning. The whole remains would not fill one ordinary coffin. The only remains that had any semblance of humanity were those of W. H. Belden of Galesburg, Ill., and these showed only a black, headless trunk, with traces of flesh still clinging to the bones. The only means of identity was the position in which the bodies were found as they were picked out of the basement.

Every attempt was made by Dr. Dewey to save Belden, who was in one of the private rooms on the second floor, but the fastenings on the inside of the window rendered assistance impossible. Belden's wife is at present very sick in Chicago, being much worked up with nervous excitement on account of her husband's condition.

ONE COMMON GRAVE.

A number of the friends of the deceased arrived tonight on the late trains fully expecting to take the bodies home. There have been no preparations for burial as yet, but it is probable that there will be but one funeral held over the entire number, as there are no means of identifying the dead excepting as they came from the ruins, laying side by side, and in regular order as they retired.

One singular fact related by Dr. Bannister is that most all of the patients sleep with their heads covered with bed-clothing. According to this and the positions they were found in in the cellar it is probable they were smothered. None but male patients were in the burned infirmary.

The remains of Thomas Hereley were reverently laid in a coffin by his two brothers, Senator Hereley and John F. Hereley, about 1 a. m. As they lay in the coffin only the pelvis and spinal column and a few of the unconsumed muscles of the back remained to mark the form that had been vigorous in life. Thomas Hereley had suffered from dementia for over five years.

Belden's body was also laid in its coffin about the same hour and forwarded by express to Galesburg via Chicago. Thomas Sweeney, the night watchman of the main building, who, along with Dr. Dewey, attempted to rescue Belden, states that, after breaking four panes of glass in the only window in the room, the cross portions of the sash would not yield, and the door of the room being bolted there was no earthly chance of saving Belden. Dr. Dewey in his humane attempts to save Belden received a severe cut that severed an artery in his wrist, causing considerable loss of blood.

THE INQUEST.

TESTIMONY BROUGHT OUT.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The Coroner impaneled as a jury S. M. Davis, foreman; S. P. Maclean, J. S. Whithall, F. Fibriech, A. Kurrash, and Albert Schneider. The jury met and, after examining a few witnesses, adjourned until 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Night-Watchman Cobbs testified before the Coroner's jury that he registered a report of his calls every half-hour. The register showed he visited the furnace-room at 3:40 and found it all right. At 4:10 he discovered the fire. He said that the floor immediately over the furnace had frequently been noticed by the attendants sleeping there to be uncomfortably hot; that the furnace was roofed by sheet-iron, then by two layers of brick laid in mortar, with a space of but six inches between them and the pipe.

Attendant R. C. Williams testified that five minutes after the fire was discovered it was blazing through the floor; that on being roused he ran outside and saw that the fire was only visible about and around the furnace.

Attendant J. C. McFarland, outside night-watchman, testified that he heard the cry of "Fire!" He raised the attendants of wards Nos. 5 and 6 and carried two ladders to the burning building from the carpenter-shop, 100 yards away.

P. Skully, foreman for Architect J. R. Willett of Chicago, who has charge of all the hospital buildings, testified that he inspected the furnaces when completed. He was satisfied with them then, and had not inspected them since. The air circulated between the furnace-roof and the pine timber. The hot-air conductors are brick flues. There is no wood about them. The hot-air flues had four-inch walls; the smoke-flues eight-inch walls.

The Coroner's jury are well-known citizens, who promise a careful consideration before rendering a verdict.

Dr. Dewey gave his experience in regard to the action of insane at fires. He said they would not make any effort to help themselves or others, but would act either as though indifferent to everything around them or else try and keep where there was the most danger. This was illustrated today in the case of a patient who three times entered the burning building and tried to throw himself into the fire; also by one who appeared at an open window and looked out as unconcerned as could be. Some of the patients had to be held by two or three attendants to prevent them from running back into the fire.

OFFICIAL VIEWS.

STATEMENTS OF A TRUSTEE AND THE ARCHITECT OF THE BUILDING.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—E. B. McCagg, one of the trustees, and J. R. Willett, the architect, arrived at 11 p. m. They viewed the ruins, but could form no definit idea as to the real origin of the fire: "It could only have been accidental," said Mr. Willett. "I have no theory as to the origin of the fire. I believe the heating apparatus was all right. The cottage, however, like the main building, should have been fire-proof."

"This is just one of the unaccountable matters that often occur," said Mr. McCagg. "I can form no idea yet as to the cause of the fire. We will perhaps discover in the morning."

Architect Willett also said: "I see no reason why the building should have been fired from those furnaces. They are, in my opinion, the very best furnaces made. Of course, there is danger of fire from any heat-radiating center, whether it be by steam or hot air. I remember that there is another furnace located almost exactly identical with this in another ward. I am talking merely from memory and in a desultory way now. Still, I do not believe that I would recommend, at any rate not now, that the furnace be removed. Everything about that furnace-room is as dry as powder. I should think there would be more liability of fire being caused by the negligence or carelessness of employés than from the furnace. A lighted cigar dropped in places about there would readily have started such a conflagration. I have as yet had no opportunity to investigate as to details, but I am very loath to believe the fire started, as is the general impression, from the furnaces being too close to inflammable timber. You see, that fire was six inches from the layers of brick, which are supposed to be the best non-conductors we have. Below the brick was sheet-iron and next, not the furnace proper, but a hot-air chamber. Between the brick and pine was another air chamber. From what I can learn I cannot believe the fire originated from defects in the placing of the furnace, which has always heretofore given satisfaction, and I believe the fire must have originated from other causes."

TRUSTEE M'CAGG.

Hospital-Trustee McCagg of Chicago said: "I have just reached the hospital, and have had no opportunity to investigate the matter in a manner satisfactory to myself. As to the causes, I am not posted, except in a very general way. I scarcely feel that I would be justified in expressing an opinion, as I have not been able to gather facts sufficient yet to enable me to tell who, if anybody, is to blame. The matter will be thoroughly investigated, after which an opinion from me may be due you. At present I do not feel like saying anything further."

He refused to talk further. There is a strong feeling among the people of Kankakee that an investigation thorough and exhaustive should be made into the causes of such a terrible destruction of life and property.

Fred H. Wines, Secretary of the Board of Charities at Springfield, telegraphed for details early in the day.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

EXCITEMENT IN THE DETACHED WARDS—A POSSIBLE ESCAPE.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—There is a fever of excitement among the attendants tonight in all the detached wards. They are all constructed on the same general plan regarding the furnaces as in the burned ward. An examination will be made at once into the condition of all the furnaces. Dr. Dewey states that the appropriation will not allow anything to be done beyond a thorough investigation. It is probable the Legislature would be asked to change the system of heating entirely and reconstruct the main building. Mr. Willett, the architect, however, holds that the system is as nigh perfect as any that could be adopted.

While the fire was progressing the patients in the other wards near by became nearly frantic in their endeavors to get out to the fire. Some were weeping piteously, others were praying, still others screaming with alarm and calling for the friends they knew to be in the burning building.

Crowds of curious persons from Kankakee visited the scene today. No alarm was heard in the city, and no one attended the fire.

A rumor is current late tonight that at least one of the inmates who are given in the list of lost made his escape in the excitement, and is now at large.

THE NEWS AT SPRINGFIELD.

A DISPATCH TO THE SECRETARY OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The first news of the frightful disaster at the Kankakee Insane Asylum was received this morning by the Rev. F. H. Wines, Secretary of the State Board of Charities. It was contained in a ten-word dispatch from Dr. S. Dewey, Superintendent of the institution, asking Wines to go there at once on account of the burning of the Southern Infirmary. It contained no information of the extent of the disaster, but Mr. Wines expressed the opinion that as it happened in one of the detached buildings it was less frightful than if it had been at any of the other institutions.

Gov. Hamilton being in Chicago, and the other State officers having no knowledge of the institution, Mr. Wines had no one in authority with whom to consult, and left for Kankakee by way of Chicago tonight without any definit knowledge of the fire.

MR. WINES' STATEMENT.

"The building burned," said he, "was known as the South Infirmary, being the cottage furthest south, erected out of the $400,000 appropriated two years ago for the construction of detached cottages. Many of the patients demanding special attention were kept in that building. I know nothing of the fire except that it seems to have been confined to this one building, which probably did not cost more than $25,000, and may not require more than $10,000 or $15,000 to restore. This illustrates the advantages of the detached-cottage system, for if the fire had occurred at one of the other institutions an entire wing or building might have been destroyed and many more lives lost, as at Anna four years ago, when one of the wings of the Insane Asylum burned. An emergency appropriation of $95,000 was required to cover the loss at Anna, but it will not be necessary here, for the patients who escaped can be easily cared for in the other wards, and the money necessary for repairing the loss can be included in the regular appropriation bill of the institution."

Mr. Wines, who is a strong advocate of the system of keeping the patients in cottages detached from each other and the main building, said that this system had been very satisfactory at Kankakee under the management of R. S. Dewey, the Superintendent, and his two assistants, Dr. H. M. Minister and Dr. Pettyjohn. These are the only medical officers at the institution. Mr. Wines said he would probably make a special report to the Governor on the disaster.

KANKAKEE LEGISLATORS.

The members of the Legislature from the Kankakee district have had in their possession an estimate of the appropriations needed for the asylum which was to have been presented as soon as the House was organized. Messrs. Morris and Campbell were the only members in town today, and all the news they had was the meagre information conveyed in private dispatches. Among the first of the appropriations to be asked of the Legislature was $2,000 for additional protection from fire. Other sums asked were $80,000 for completing the south wing; $27,000 for the north wing; $15,000 for a sewing, upholstering, and tailoring shop; $8,500 for the kitchen extension; $12,000 for the new bakery; $6,000 for the mortuary building; $2,000 for the gallery of amusement hall; $11,000 for ice, slaughtering, and packing house; $3,000 for the house for plants; and $10,000 for Superintendent's house. At the last session of the Legislature provision was made for increasing the accommodations from 800 to 1,500 patients, and steps have already been taken for carrying out these provisions, a number of additional cottages having been built. As fast as they were completed the new cottages were filled with insane pauper patients from the various counties of the State, the intention being to ultimately relieve all the counties outside of Cook of their insane poor. In pursuance of this policy of extension it was intended to ask the Legislature for funds to buy 500 acres of land in addition to the present farm of 476 acres.

A RELIEF FOR COOK COUNTY.

The trustees in their annual report, which has not yet been printed, estimate that the running expenses of the asylum for the next two years would be about $240,000 per annum. The total appropriation which it was expected the present Legislature would make for the current expenses and the improvements under way and contemplated was in the neighborhood of $800,000. Since the plan of taking the insane paupers to Kankakee began Cook County has been relieved of a large number. From Springfield four or five weeks ago a dozen of this class of patients were taken.

A SPRINGFIELD PATIENT.

Hickey, one of the victims who was suffocated, was formerly an inmate of the poor-house here. When his sister received the news of his death today her agony was pitiful. Tonight she is in spasms. Two other brothers have been inmates of asylums, and it is not unlikely that the Kankakee catastrophe will add another to the list of insane members of the family.

The annual report of the trustees, which is still in the hands of the printer, and is not now obtainable, contains a repetition of the history of the institution, a detailed account of the manner of treating the patients, an argument in favor of the detached-cottage system, and discusses the plans proposed for increasing the asylum farm and additions to buildings. It contains very little more than the dry detail of the workings of the asylum and its benefits to the State.

GOV. HAMILTON

REMEMBERS THAT HE FREQUENTLY POINTED OUT THE NECESSITY FOR PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE.

Gov. Hamilton, who had been spending the Sabbath with his family at Kenwood, was seen last night on board the train for Springfield, and asked what he knew about the buildings in Kankakee. He replied that he had not visited the institution for over a year, and had not heard of the fire until late in the day, and then only in a very general way. He remembered that he had frequently pointed out the necessity for better protection against fire, and that he had been very particular before approving the plans for the new building to satisfy himself that fire-plugs and other protection against fire were provided for sufficiently. None of the buildings had been what could be called fireproof, but he had never felt any special anxiety about their safety in case of fire.

HISTORICAL.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE GROWTH, IMPROVEMENTS, AND MANAGEMENT OF THE INSTITUTION—CAUTIONS NOT HEEDED.

The grounds of the Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane lie upon the west bank of the Kankakee River, from which a fine lawn slopes upward to the central building, rather more than a furlong from the stream. Pleasant macadamized carriage drives intersect the lawn, and every endeavor has been used to render the surroundings attractive to the eye. The upper windows of the main building command a fine view of the river winding through the valley, and of the City of Kankakee a mile away by the bluffs.

The buildings upon the grounds comprise a central hall flanked by extensive ward buildings; a kitchen, shop, engine-room, boiler-house, laundry, coal-house, refrigerator, store-house, bath-house, amusement hall, various stables and outhouses, and a series of "detached ward" buildings. At the edge of the river are the gas and water works, and the servants' and employés' quarters are situated at the extreme rear of the grounds.

The hospital proper is designed to accommodate 300 patients. It is three stories in hight, and consists of a central building with two wings, each of which contains six wards. The northern wing is devoted exclusively to female patients, while the south is occupied by men. From the centre of the main building an inclosed corridor leads to the kitchen and bakery, above which are apartments for some of the servants. The corridor then passes on to the boiler-house, carpenter-shop, and laundry, behind which stands the central office for the Superintendent, clerk, and storekeeper. A short track laid from the main line of the Illinois Central Railroad brings freighted cars directly to the door of the storehouse or coal-house. The amusement hall, in the rear of the women's wards, was built at a cost of $12,000. The auditorium is a hall 48x50 feet in dimension designed to serve for lectures, musical and dramatic entertainments, and dances. There are six separate avenues of exit. The hall is built apart from the other buildings, affording patients a breath of fresh air upon the way to entertainments. The bath-house, which was opened in December, 1882, contains four ordinary tubs and a swimming-bath, and the treatment by water, which is rendered possible by means of it, is believed to be very efficacious in the cure of mental disorders. The barber-shop of the establishment is also contained in this building, and razors and scissors thereby kept out of the hands of patients in the wards.

The first appropriation of $200,000 for the hospital at Kankakee was made by the Legislature about the beginning of the year 1877. With this sum a site was secured, and the central building was erected, together with the south wing and some detached structures. The material chiefly used is Kankakee limestone, faced and ornamented with Joliet stone. The cost of construction was diminished by the choice of a site in the immediate neighborhood of a limestone quarry. In 1879 a further appropriation of $125,000 was for new buildings, and in 1881 the additional sum of $90,000 was devoted to a like purpose.

The main hospital is fire-proof throughout, with iron girders and arched ceilings of brick, but the detached wards and the buildings in the rear, although constructed with brick partition walls and roofed with slate, have never been considered safe from destruction by fire. In 1882 Dr. Dewey, in his biennial report, urged upon the attention of the Legislature the necessity of providing fire-hydrants and hose and an additional number of fire-extinguishers. The architect's estimate of the cost of these precautions was $2,500.

The last published report of the Medical Superintendent, Dr. Dewey, showed that 404 patients had been admitted during the two years preceding, of whom 238 were males and 166 females. During the same period 194 were discharged, of whom forty-four had recovered, fifty had materially improved in their condition, seventy-eight were regarded as stationary, and one had deteriorated.

The most salient feature of the hospital at Kankakee is the so-called cottage system, the introduction of which is chiefly due to the efforts of Frederick H. Wines, Secretary of the State Board of Public Charities. At a conference of the trustees of the several hospitals for the insane in the State of Illinois, held at Springfield soon after the creation of the State Board of Public Charities, Dr. Andrew McFarland, then Superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane, criticised the prevailing treatment of lunatics in the following words:

"For those who do not need them the bolts and bars found in all our asylums are not only no advantage, they are positively injurious. The present system of architectural construction adapts the entire institution to the demands of its smallest and worst class, while for the great majority these appliances are utterly unnecessary. Besides irritating the patient, confinement abridges his sources of recreation. Under the existing system he has not sufficient employment by which the springs of life may be stirred. . . . My conception of the true organization of an asylum would be this: I would have the central hospital in the foreground. At a little distance I would have a group, not of cottages, but of houses, two stories in hight, each to accommodate its forty inmates. I would have servants to be not attendants merely, but fellow-laborers with the patients. The foundation of the entire organization should be industrial. An insane asylum should be an industrial institution from the bottom. I would have the available labor of the institution so administered as to go to the support of the institution. . . . Under this system the institution will be like a regiment marching by companies, each under command of its own competent officer, while at present it is like the same regiment marching in platoons with no subordinate officer in command."

Educated under the prevailing system, the medical superintendents who listened to the words of Dr. McFarland rejected his suggestions as an impracticable novelty. Upon the mind of Mr. Wines, however, the remarks of the physician made a deep impression, and when in 1878 he was commissioned to attend the International Prison Congress at Stockholm he availed himself of the opportunity to visit a number of asylums in France and England, where he found the details of Dr. McFarland's plans already in practical operation, although nowhere combined in the complete system proposed by him. The supposed novelty was no novelty at all. Yet the experiments afterwards successfully tried at Kankakee was the first attempt to establish upon a rational basis an institution embodying all the results of enlightened experience. The traditional method of confining a harmless lunatic like a condemned malefactor had been demonstrated to be a relic of the dark ages, when insanity was looked upon as a demoniacal possession and the lunatic as a man marked by the curse of Heaven. Under the modern view, which regards a diseased mind in the same moral light as a diseased body, liberal-minded physicians perceived that the true medicine for the former was the restoration of a normal course of life: that natural surroundings, healthful employment, and the absence of excitement or restraint were the rational avenues to recovery. In pursuance of this policy, the hospital at Kankakee was early provided with three detached wards, capable of accommodating forty patients each, and other buildings of this kind have been added from time to time. Two years ago there were fourteen detached wards in use capable of accommodating 430 patients. They are heated by steam conducted through underground pipes from the boiler-house, and each detached building is provided with a dining-room and stoves for making coffee and tea, and heating the victuals that are brought from the kitchen in the main hospital. Each of these buildings has two floors, and is built in the style of an ordinary dwelling-house, with spacious verandas and sitting-rooms. The windows are, for the most part, without guards, and the entire establishment is calculated to cause the patients as far as possible to forget that they are under any sort of restraint.

FROM CHICAGO.

SENATOR HERELEY'S BROTHER AMONG THE VICTIMS OF THE HOLACOUST.

Thomas Hereley, one of the victims from Chicago, was 25 years of age, and was the youngest brother of Senator Hereley. He had been the favorit of the family. About five years ago, while working on his father's farm, near Marengo, Ill., he was kicked in the head by a vicious horse, and after intense suffering for a few months he became insane, though at first not violently so. He was sent to an asylum for treatment, and partially recovered his reason. He was then taken home again, but in about a year his mental condition became as bad as at first, and it was deemed advisable to send him to the Kankakee asylum for further treatment two years ago, and it was thought his condition was improving when the awful event of yesterday took place. His father died at Marengo about a year ago. Miss Hannah Hereley and Mrs. William Hereley went to Marengo yesterday afternoon. Mr. William Hereley and John Hereley, brothers, went to Kankakee to make a search for the remains. Senator Hereley was telegraphed the sad news, and it is thought that he left Springfield for Marengo last night.

ST. JOHN'S "SORE THROAT."

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—St. John, in his St. Paul (Minn.) denial, says: "Nor did I get a sore throat or pretend to get a sore throat." There are many people in Detroit who distinctly remember that St. John said in his opening remarks here Oct. 7, 1884, at the Detroit Opera-House, that he had a sore throat which was very much aggravated by an address he had delivered that afternoon at Adrian, Mich. The files of the city press will also bear witness to this fact.

CAPITAL CHAT.

Wild Fluttering Among Southern Statesmen Over a Statement in These Columns.

John Ericsson Suggested for Secretary of the Navy Under Cleveland's Administration.

What He Has Done in the Way of Naval Defense for This Country—His Present Ambition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—Considerable stir has been created in Democratic circles by a description in a recent letter from me to THE TRIBUNE of certain Southern leaders who were to be in the foreground in advising President-elect Cleveland in matters of policy relating to the South. There has been some misapprehension of the exact meaning of the information given in my recent letter. The five Senators named—Lamar, Coke, Harris, Vance, and Cockrell—labor under the impression that the original article indicated the idea that they had united themselves together in the form of a committee to force advice upon Mr. Cleveland about the distribution of Southern patronage. This idea has been encouraged in their minds by certain newspaper writers who never have any news and whose idea of performing their duties is in printing general denials of facts about which they know nothing. In the first place I have never suggested that these Southern Senators were seeking to control patronage. Every one who has any political sense must know that the next President will have to talk with somebody representing the various sections throughout the country—he is not a clairvoyant. In treating of matters relating to the South—and it is barely possible that there may be other questions affecting the South besides the mere filling of offices—he will have to talk with representative Southern men.

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A distinguished Southern man, a man with flawless record and over twenty years of service in public station, gave me the information upon which my letter was originally based. What he said in substance was this: "The Southern men are very anxious to have Mr. Cleveland's Administration successful. They know that it is necessary for him to secure the confidence of the entire country. While they have been ready to help him they would not presume to thrust any advice upon him. They, however, expect him as a matter of good business to confer with them. This being the case, it has been tacitly agreed among us without any formality that it would be better for us and easier for him if we should agree among ourselves that certain of our representative men should be put forward to speak for the South." He then gave the names of the five Senators enumerated above as the ones who would naturally come to the front if the President-elect were to seek advice or information about the South. The substance of all this is that the gentlemen enumerated are naturally conceded to be the political leaders in the widely separated localities represented by them. If they object to being called leading and representative men of their sections, then the element of extreme modesty must be credited up to the long list of their other shining qualities.

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If the Senators mentioned had fully understood the point of what was written they would have had nothing to deny, unless they are disposed to dispute the fact that they are prominent and representative men. If a newspaper correspondent here were to consult with public men to obtain their permission or approval in the preparation of articles he would very soon be obliged to go out of the business. Public men, as a class, regard the newspapers as their enemies, and object to everything printed relating to them that is not an exaggerated eulogy of their resplendent virtues or a partisan upholding of their particular organization. Nearly all of the information about political movements here and politicians comes from the public men themselves. It was only the other day that I heard a public man ask a newspaper correspondent: "Why is it that you newspaper men print so many lies about politics?" "The only explanation that I can give," said the correspondent, "is that the newspapers of the country to a large extent rely upon public men for their political information." There is not a public man in Washington who would hesitate a moment to deny any statement in a newspaper which should uncover any political ambition or plan which he desired to keep secret. And he would not have to take two steps to find some servile writer who would be ready to publish his denial.

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I heard an original suggestion the other day for the Secretaryship of the Navy. The suggestion named John Ericsson, the inventor. It has been the ambition of the closing years of Ericsson's life to leave this country in a condition of perfect defense so far as its seacoast lines are concerned. A prominent army officer who served through the War of the Rebellion as a most brilliant officer in the Army of the Potomac said: "John Ericsson has never been properly appreciated in this country. In any other country he would have been rewarded for what he has done with the rank and the estate of a Prince. In my judgment his share in suppressing the Rebellion was equal to that of any other one man, even Gen. Grant not excepted. If it had not been for his construction of the Monitor the Merrimac would have gone North, destroyed all our sea-coast towns, and the Confederates would have had the navy instead of us. Our ports would have been blockaded instead of theirs. John Ericsson constructed the Monitor at his own expense and it was a long time before the Government ever paid him back the money expended by him. It has never done anything in the way of publicly acknowledging his great services to the country at that time. His invention of the Monitor revolutionized the navies of the world just as his invention of the screw propeller changed the entire character of the ocean carrying trade. When one thinks of the long list of wonderful inventions perfected by this great man in the interests of human progress it is astonishing to witness the obscurity in which he is permitted to live. He has today completed a vessel called the Destroyer. It shoots under the water 500 pounds of dynamite with accuracy and with safety to the vessel firing it. This vessel of his is not an experiment. It has been constructed now for three or four years. It's an absolutely perfect weapon for coast defense. It can be built for $100,000. It could sink, without any danger to itself, the Terror, the finest ship in the British navy. She cost $5,000,000. This would be money enough to build fifty vessels of the type of the Destroyer. They would be enough to keep our coast guarded against the combined navies of the world.

Ericsson is a Swede. He was born in 1803. He came to America in 1839. He is devoted to this country. He has had frequent opportunities to sell his Destroyer to foreign Governments, but he prefers to leave it as a legacy to this Government if he can persuade Congress to incorporate it in the new reconstruction of the navy. One-third of the money thrown away upon useless rivers and harbors put into vessels of the Destroyer type would be enough to protect our coast and to make an assumption of a position back of a ship-canal respectable and formidable. Engineers believe that the Destroyer will do as much to revolutionize the navies of the world as did the little Monitor during the War.

AT WASHINGTON.

Cullom's Inter-State Commerce Bill Will Probably Pass the Senate.

Outline of the Union Pacific Funding Bill—Germany's Tariff Restrictions.

A Busy Week's Program Outlined in Both Houses—A Stickler for Decorum.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

THE CULLOM COMMISSION BILL WILL PROBABLY PASS THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The vote taken in the Senate yesterday on the Slater amendment has created the impression that the Cullom Commission bill, substantially in the form in which it was perfected, will pass the Senate. It is doubtful whether the Reagan, pure and simple, will secure more than the eleven votes which were cast for the Slater amendment.

A very considerable portion of the Senate agree with Mr. Blair of New Hampshire on the general subject of what he called the attacks on railroad companies. Speaking of the proposition to forfeit land-grants, he said:

"I say it because, upon my conscience, I believe it is the right, the honest thing to say, that this whole procedure in the direction of the forfeiture of these land-grants where Congress has not undertaken first to ascertain the facts with some appearance of judicial fairness and some regard to judicial methods of procedure, although it may be finding these facts in its own committees—I say the whole process of taking these vested rights (for that it substantially is) is an organized robbery, and I am opposed to it."

The action of the Senate on the Atlantic & Pacific bill is another confirmation of this. The Senate inserted an amendment on that of the Atlantic & Pacific, with over 18,000,000 acres, sending the case to the courts for judgment when it was a clear forfeiture. That bill is now before a conference committee, with the probability of a final disagreement between the two Houses. These corporations are well represented in the Senate. Champions are always ready for their defense and against every form of legislation that seeks to protect the public interest.

THE PLAN OF THE RAILROADS.

It is also predicted that the Inter-State Commerce and the Land-Grant bills will all fail. The railroad people know what they are about. The conference committees will be the grave of all these bills. The Senate will certainly pass the Cullom Commission bill. The House will certainly not accept the Senate bill, and the conference committees will not be able to agree. Meanwhile the appropriation bills have been held back. They will come in at last to clog all business and occupy every moment of the remaining time. All other measures will be pushed aside under threats of an extra session. The Democrats want to avoid that. And the Inter-State Commerce bill and the Land-Grant Forfeiture bills will fail. That is clearly the plan.

THE UNION PACIFIC.

AN OUTLINE OF THE FUNDING BILL WHICH THE SENATE COMMITTEE IS MATURING.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The following statement from a railroad standpoint gives the first definit information as to the character of the Union Pacific Funding bill which the Senate Judiciary Committee is maturing. Undoubtedly the person who makes this statement speaks by the card. He says in substance:

"The Union Pacific Funding bill to be reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee is a substitute for the Thompson bill which passed the House last session. It is understood that the fatal objections to the latter in the minds of the Senate Committee were, in the first place, that it concluded nothing with regard to the endless disputes that have arisen between the Government and the company concerning net earnings, transportation, accounts, etc., but left a whole brood of disputes unsettled; and in the second place its manifest purpose was rather to punish the present stockholders and managers for the sins of the past management than to coöperate with the present officers in the adoption of a policy which will conserve the interests of stockholders while providing fixed and stable security for the Government. The Thompson bill was in effect an amplification or extension of the terms of the Thurman act. It extended the sinking-fund provision to the Kansas Pacific and Central Branch, and increased the percentage of net earnings to be devoted to the sinking fund from 25 per cent to 35 and 40 per cent.

"The changed financial conditions since 1878 when the Thurman act was passed, have rendered some of the most important features of that act nugatory and practically void. It is asserted, for instance, that the fulfillment of the provision requiring investments in certain securities on sinking-fund account has already occasioned great loss to the company with no compensating benefit to the Government. The total investments amount to $2,270,100 at a premium of $172,990, while the interest on them to June 30, 1884, amounted to only $139,128, or $33,862 less than the premium paid. At that rate there remained in the Treasury, uninvested, $992,486. In this state of affairs the interests of both the Government and the railroad company imperatively demand some change in the laws. The Senate Committee is of the opinion that the Thompson bill, for obvious reasons, is insufficient to meet the necessities of the situation, and after prolonged discussions of various propositions, has agreed upon the funding bill as a substitute.

"Its chief advantages are said to be that it clears away all the old grounds of dispute, fixes the relations of the company with the Government upon a substantial and intelligible basis, and simplifies a very complicated financial entanglement. The railroad company has not asked for this or any other specific measure of legislation. It only asks that Congress pass some bill, the Thurman act being practically inoperative, that will accurately define the company's status and give it a fair opportunity to pay the Government debt in a reasonable time without crippling the road or ruining its stockholders.

"As is well known, there is no disposition on the part of the members of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, of which Mr. Edmunds is Chairman, to favor the Pacific Roads. It is not unlikely, however, that in the consideration of this measure they gave due weight to the circumstance that the recent change in the management of the Union Pacific furnishes ample assurances of good faith on the part of the latter. A funding scheme similar to the one to be reported in the Senate has been recommended by the Government Commissioner of Railroads and by the Government directors for the last three years, and if passed it will undoubtedly be satisfactory to the company."

It is to be noted that this statement is exclusively from the railroad standpoint. But it undoubtedly foreshadows the bill that is to be soon reported to the Senate.

THE WEEK'S PROGRAM.

MANY OF THE REPRESENTATIVES WAITING FOR A CHANCE TO PRESS THEIR MEASURES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—Tomorrow in the House of Representatives is the day for the monthly call of committees for motions to suspend the rules. The call rests with the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and Representatives intends to move the passage of his bill reported at this session to provide for the exercise of jurisdiction by Consular courts. Motions will be offered in behalf of other committees as follows:

Naval Affairs and Post-Offices and Post-Roads—To assign days for the consideration of the various measures heretofore reported by them.

Indian Affairs—To pass a bill providing for the allotment of Indian lands in severalty.

Labor [if reached]—To pass a bill prohibiting contracts for the labor of United States prisoners.

When the House adjourned Saturday it was rumored that the Committee on Judiciary would endeavor to keep the House in session tomorrow until that committee was reached, in order that the Bankruptcy bill might again be called up. This committee is among the last on the list. Mr. Collins, however, who has had charge of the bill, said he was not aware of any such purpose.

The time devoted to legislative business in the House Tuesday will be short. Dec. 17 last the House resolved that Jan. 20 after 2 o'clock should be devoted to the delivery of tributes to the memory of the late Representative Evins of South Carolina. During the early part of the day the Committee on Elections intends to call up the contested election case of Massey against Wise from Virginia. The same day the committee will probably report the contested cases of McLean (Republican) against Broadhead (Democrat) from Missouri, and Fredericks (Democrat) against Wilson (Republican) from Iowa. The reports will be in favor of Broadhead and Fredericks. The committee intends to call them up for consideration as soon thereafter as possible.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Of the fourteen annual appropriation bills not one has yet become a law. The Military Academy Appropriation bill has passed both Houses of Congress, but the House has refused to concur in the Senate amendments and the bill has been sent to a Conference Committee. Both the Pensions and Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bills have passed the House, and are now in the Senate Committee on Appropriations. The River and Harbor bill is in the House. The District of Columbia bill is ready to be reported by the House Appropriations Committee, and the Naval bill is under consideration. The Army, Post-Office, Fortifications, Sundry Civil, Legislative, Executive, and Judicial, and Deficiency bills are still in course of preparation by sub-committees. The Agricultural Appropriation bill is yet to be matured by the Committee on Agriculture. It is possible that the Army, Navy, and Post-Office Appropriation measures will be reported to the House during the week. If so, nearly the entire week will be taken up by their discussion. If, however, the committee is not able to report these bills, and the opportunity is offered for the consideration of other business, an effort will be made to secure discussion on the sundry measures which have been pending for some time.

Mr. Stockslager says he will continue to call up the bills making appropriations for public buildings throughout the country; Mr. Townshend, the Mexican Pension bill; and Mr. Willis, the Educational Bill. Mr. Henley of the Committee on Public Lands will endeavor to obtain a consideration of the bill providing for the forfeiture of the Northern Pacific land-grant, and A. S. Hewitt, if the opportunity offers, the bill to carry out the provisions of the Mexican treaty.

THE SENATE.

In the Senate tomorrow will be devoted to eulogies of the late Senater Anthony. Twelve Senators have announced their purpose to speak. It is probable the remainder of the week will be consumed in the consideration of the Inter-State Commerce bill and the Nicaraguan treaty. Should the Inter-State Commerce bill be disposed of or be displaced Senator Coke will endeavor to secure consideration of the bill to provide for the improvement of the channel between Galveston Harbor and the Gulf of Mexico. Following this in the list of special orders are the Texas Pacific Forfeiture bill in charge of Senator Plumb and Senator Van Wyck's bill to declare certain railroad-grant lands subject to taxation. The first measure to be considered in the morning hour is the bill to quiet the title of settlers on the Des Moines River lands of Iowa.

GERMANY'S DISCRIMINATION

PROPOSED IN THE TARIFF UPON AMERICAN CEREALS—A TREATY VIOLATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The statement has been made that the proposed action of the German Government in imposing a discriminating tariff upon American cereals would be in violation of the treaty of commerce with Prussia of 1828. To this the answer is made that the German Empire is not the Prussia of 1828. The attention of an officer of the State Department was called to the question thus raised—viz.: Whether the commercial treaty between the United States and Prussia of 1828 is still in effect between the United States and Germany, and whether the provision of that treaty preventing discriminations against American products would now operate to prevent the proposed increase in duties on cereals imported into Germany from any country except Russia. The answer is that the State Department takes the position that the treaty is still operative, as is shown by the fact that Secretary Frelinghuysen, in his correspondence with Minister Sargent about the exclusion of American pork from Germany, asserted that the action of Germany was in violation of a clause of this treaty. Secretary Frelinghuysen added that if the validity of the treaty was questioned it would be the subject of further instructions. No further instructions were ever sent.

A STICKLER FOR DECORUM.

THE RARE DIPLOMATIC ACUMEN DISPLAYED BY THE SENATE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Sergeant-at-Arms Canaday of the Senate is apparently anxious that the committee-rooms under his charge shall be managed with the utmost possible decorum. His authority extends over the committee messengers, and to them he addressed a letter yesterday defining their duties. It is touching in its simplicity and in the degree of anxiety that it displays to shield the august Senators from the gaze and intrusion of the vulgar. Sergeant-at-Arms Canaday directs that "When a Chairman or Acting Chairman of a committee arrives, you will take position on the outside of the door and allow none other than the President, Vice-President, a Senator, or a member of the Cabinet to enter without the direction of the Chairman." No common member of the House is admitted. Even the Sergeant-at-Arms himself is barred out. The rare diplomatic acumen of Col. Canaday, it will be noticed, makes "a Senator" outrank "a member of the Cabinet." The circular enjoins a messenger under no circumstances "to smoke or to entertain friends or guests in the committee-rooms." The circular adds that "any improper use of the furniture"—whatever that may mean—will be followed by dismissal.

THE REVENUES

NOT INCREASING AS SECRETARY M'CULLOCH PREDICTED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—Secretary McCulloch's prediction that the revenues would begin to increase after the 1st of January has not yet been confirmed. Both customs and internal-revenue receipts have thus far varied little from the figures of the first two weeks of November and December. The payments this month are small, the interest on 4 per cent bonds being the only unusual disbursement, and for this reason there will be a reduction of the debt, but from present appearances it will be small.

AN INVESTIGATION

INTO THE TREASURY SERVICE AT NEW YORK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—Gen. Spaulding, one of the three special agents designated to conduct the investigation of the Treasury service at New York, has been ordered here. The instructions under which the commission will conduct the investigation are being prepared and will be delivered to Gen. Spaulding. They direct that the investigation shall be thorough, and embrace all charges and suspicions of undervaluations and corruption. The three special agents selected are regarded as among the most competent and trustworthy in the service.

NOTES.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—A member of the Appropriations Committee says it is the purpose of the committee to pass some of the largest of the bills under a suspension of the rules.

JUSTICE MATTHEWS' WIFE DYING.

The wife of Justice Matthews of the United States Supreme Court, who has been ill all winter, is in a precarious condition tonight, and her death is hourly expected.

SATURDAY'S RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan 17.—The communication of Gen. Sherman to the Secretary of War concerning the policy of the Confederate Executive Department was received and laid on the table.

Mr. Frye introduced a bill for the encouragement of the merchant marine and to promote postal and commercial relations with foreign countries. It provides for a Government subsidy to American ships for carrying mails to foreign ports not to exceed $1 per mile each way.

After action on the Inter-State Commerce bill, reported elsewhere, adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Gibson, rising to a personal explanation, denied that he had harshly criticised Mr. Randall at the recent Wheeling conference. He differed from the gentleman named, but respected his capacity and integrity.

Mr. Hopkins, from the Committee on Labor, reported a resolution directing the Postmaster-General to ask the Attorney-General whether the Eight-Hour law applies to letter-carriers. Adopted.

WALL STREET.

Demoralizing Effect on the Stock Market of the Two Great Failures.

The Advanced Step Taken by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

Pooling Renounced—Let the Fittest Survive—Speculations as to the Future.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—[Special.]—The *Times'* financial article says: There was but little activity and no feature calling for comment in the stock market during the past week up to Thursday afternoon, when the street and the country received a great shock in the announcement of the failure of Oliver Bros. of Pittsburg and of Cisco & Son of Wall street. The fall of the two great firms must be considered as effects of like causes. The iron manufacturers were, according to the published accounts, greatly extended and the property in which their money was invested had ceased to bring in an income adequate to meet the necessary outgoes. In the case of the financial house, their money was locked up in securities for which there was no market, because the earnings of the properties they represented had shrunk away. The last blow was given, it would appear, by the virtual default on the Houston & Texas Central bonds, which caused their market status to drop largely and suddenly. As soon as that came people acquainted with the affairs of the house declared that there was little or no hope for it. It was with extremely uneasy feelings that the opening of the market was looked for Friday morning; but the manipulation was the best which could have been done under the circumstances. Prices opened low, which naturally tended to discourage short selling by the room traders and small operators; and the large operators who had their supporting orders on the floor bought stocks cheaper, giving a better chance for a rally as soon as the expected rush for long stock for sale should be over. The pressure to sell was so great that sales of over 82,000 shares were reported for the first fifteen minutes. The market necessarily declined under the weight, but the free buying finally brought steadiness, and later in the day enough of a rally to close prices at about the level they opened. New York Central and Lake Shore closed slightly higher! but these stocks suffered yesterday in consequence of the Pennsylvania Central's action.

THE RELAPSE.

It goes without saying that when great operators have to buy a heavy load of stocks, as Friday, to sustain a market in the face of disaster, that the chances are ten to one prices will weaken afterward, because they have to relieve themselves of at least part of the heavy load suddenly thrust upon them. This was the case yesterday, and there were special causes at work tending to depress prices, some of which have not developed themselves yet, but probably will before long.

The noticeable weakness in the Northern Pacific securities which displayed itself in the last hour provoked much comment. One or two other stocks exhibited erratic movements, as Canadian Pacific, which dropped quickly from 41¼ to 37 and went back to 39 again. Lake Shore seemed pegged at about 60, but New York Central, by the way it declined, appeared to indicate that there was a constant feeling of long stock.

The bond market has shown all the week a great deal of strength, even while the stock market was firm. West Shores have been down to the lowest prices recorded for them; Erie seconds have dropped, and Northern Pacific firsts have been weak. The signs are that the January rise really exhausted itself with the close of last week. It was led specially by New York Central and Lackawanna, and that more was not done than was done must be set down to the general unfavorable features of the situation.

THE COAL COMBINATION.

The Pennsylvania Central Company's action in respect to the projected coal combination for this year had been anticipated and therefore prepared for; but the resolution adopted by the Board of Directors is worthy of note. It declares that such combination is prejudicial to the interests of the public and to the shareholders. It is somewhat novel to hear language like that from a railroad board, and it is characteristic that it should come from the Pennsylvania Central, the greatest railroad corporation in the country and one of the best managed in the world. The Board of Directors govern interests so vast that they have distinctly to recognize that the public interests and the interests of the shareholding body are identical. The resolution was also supposed to indicate the policy of the company in respect to pooling arrangements generally, and when it became known Friday night that the meeting of the trunk line Presidents in the afternoon had resulted in the practical withdrawal of the Pennsylvania Company from the east-bound freight pool the stand taken by the company in respect to the coal production was at once brought to mind. It seems to be conceded that railroad pooling has proved a failure.

POOLING A FAILURE.

Mr. Vanderbilt is credited with declaring that it has been for the New York Central the worst policy which could have been adopted. When business is good good rates can be had without pooling; when business is poor no pooling arrangement has sufficed to avert poor ones. It has, however, enabled poor roads to live largely at the expense of the better ones, while it has held out an additional temptation to build unnecessary roads. If such a road could be built to a pooling centre it immediately was in a position to demand the allowance of a certain percentage of the pooled business under threat of demoralizing rates. The Pennsylvania Company has been the first of the great corporations to put its foot down and declare as its future policy:, "No more pools. Let the fittest survive." In pursuance of this it put down yesterday the emigrant rates from New York to Chicago to $1. It is the way this great corporation does its fighting—the last into a fight, but the last out; and when it strikes it strikes like a trip-hammer. The line of action seems to be to force its competitors to agree to some reasonable schedule of rates and to depend on keeping them to it by the fear of what will happen if they don't. In the meantime there may be a good deal of tearing up and knocking down, for this new policy is the policy of the stronghold, and it may take some hard blows to prove how strong it is.

East-bound freight rates down to 10 cents are talked about by some of the railroad men. The coal men, too, say the Pennsylvania Company can maul the Lackawanna in the worst kind of way if it has occasion to discipline that company, for it could fill up the Lackawanna's Western markets with coal at $1 a ton, and it is just the sort of concern to do it if the occasion arose.

GREAT CORPORATIONS CONTRASTED.

The grave importance of the action of the Pennsylvania Central Company at this time naturally directs more particular attention to the immense corporation itself, with its large Board of Directors, its perfect organization, its superb management, its frequent and complete reports, its accounts open as the day to all who choose to read them. It has no concealments or evasions. Whether the policy of the directors be wise or unwise in any special line every one can judge for himself, and act accordingly, for the corporation is a sort of railroad republic, and nothing is done in the dark.

Beside this, there appears another great aggregation of railroads, spread out from the lakes to the Mexican border and stretching westward to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, under five different corporate names, but all under the control of one man. The aggregate of stock and bond obligations upon these thousands upon thousands of miles of road is appalling in its magnitude; and all, with but a few exceptional classes of the bonds, are in utter discredit. Not one of these companies can put out a report which commands confidence. Some scarcely pretend to give reports; two are bankrupt; a third is not far from it; a fourth is flourishing amid ruin with a fictitious appearance of prosperity, and its stock, while quoted at a high figure in the market, no one dares touch; the fifth, nominally controlled by the Government, which built it, has contributed to our history little more than a record of scandals and corruption. Everywhere the lines run they work bankruptcy, fraud, deception; there is no sound spot anywhere, because, far as they run to the North and the South, and wide as they stretch from the East to the West, a single hand is over them all under whose blighting shadow everything rots.

The time must come when the people will be amazed that such things could be, but now familiarity has bred indifference. There is, however, one thing that people have not become familiar with—the tampering with first-mortgage bonds; and the exposure in respect to the New York Elevated Road seems to scare the street very thoroughly. As to Manhattan stock, the discovery of an attempt to secretly issue bonds under it was too much. The shares are pooled as thoroughly as Missouri Pacific, so the market quotations can scarcely be said to indicate anything.

THE PRICE OF WHEAT.

The price of wheat in Chicago slid off somewhat on the announcement of the failures, but there is a large pool in it, and if some money can be raised to carry the stuff the price will doubtless advance. If not a decline must follow. The success or non-success of certain efforts now being made in this city will determine the question. Holding up the price of wheat is as much for effect on the Granger stocks as anything else. The advance has checked the foreign export somewhat and exchange rates have risen, owing to the scarcity of grain bills in the market; but the foreign markets may rise to ours if they are not supplied from other quarters.

As to the future of the market here, there are more than the usual elements of uncertainty at this time. The shock of the last week has been stood well enough, but if there are any more to come it is likely to cause trouble.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Its Sixth Annual Report—Available Resources and Expenditures.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The State Board of Health has received from the printer its sixth annual report. It shows that the available resources of the board for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1884, amounted to $9,864, and the expenditures on all accounts to $9,101. The work of the board has been more than usually satisfactory. Referring to the so-called question of "good standing" of medical institutions, the report says:

"The act to regulate the practice of medicine in Illinois makes it the duty of this board to issue certificates (authorizing practice in the State) to 'all who furnish satisfactory proof of having received diplomas or licenses from legally-chartered medical institutions in *good standing.*' To determine what should constitute 'good standing,' a duty equally imposed upon the board by the terms of the act,' was a grave question, the answer to which was sought by addressing leading members of the medical profession and the faculties of medical colleges in all parts of the country a circular making a series of inquiries upon the subject.

"In the third annual report there was published a digest of the replies received to the above inquiries, accompanied by a table showing 'the courses of study, fees, and requirements of the medical colleges whose diplomas are recognized by the board.' Based upon a consensus of these replies, and upon the usages and requirements of a majority of the schools thus ascertained, and excluding the exceptionally best and most advanced, a schedule of minimum requirements was promulgated, which, in effect, prescribes that a medical college, in order to be held in good standing for the admission of its graduates to practice in Illinois, shall exact such a general preliminary education of the intending student before his admission to the lecture-room as will enable him to comprehend the instruction therein given; and shall issue its diploma conferring the degree of M. D. only upon the completion of such a curriculum of study—as to the branches of medical science taught, and duration of reading and of lecture terms, and the amount of practical instruction in the hospital and at the bedside—as obtains in the average medical school.

"Less than this the board could not conscientiously accept as entitling a medical institution to be classed 'in good standing' for the purposes of the Medical-Practice art; more than this it was not believed to be practicable to attempt at the time. With the general improvement which might reasonably be expected to follow, if this effort should prove successful, it was hoped that a further advance in the standard entitling to recognition would be a natural and logical sequence.

"After three years' publication and notice, compliance with this schedule is now made the test of recognition; and diplomas issued at the close of the sessions of 1883-'84 are accepted or rejected, as qualifications for practice in Illinois, as the colleges issuing them have complied, or failed to comply, with the terms of this schedule."

SUBURBAN.

Englewood.

The high-pressure steam-boiler in the basement of the High-School Building has been the subject of considerable discussion since the Board of Education proposed taking it out of the building. Parents have in several instances temporarily withdrawn their children from the school on account of the supposed danger from explosion. Prof. Carter, Principal of the schools, is out with a statement to the public in which he says the boiler is apparently in good condition and very carefully managed; but he approves of the plan to erect a separate building for the boiler. Until the special meeting of the School Board next Tuesday evening the boiler will not be disturbed. It is used only for running the ventilating machinery and can be dispensed with temporarily without necessitating the closing of the school.

The Young People's Union of the Congregational Church will give a grand concert in Memorial Hall next Thursday evening.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

GALESBURG, Ill., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The coming city election promises to be one of the warmest ever held here. The Republicans have already organized a strong club, comprising many of the most prominent Republicans of the city, and mean to make a straight party fight against the Democrats—a thing never done before. The license or no-license fight has placed Democrats in office whom the Republicans charge with using their positions to further the interests of party. Among the prominent Republicans talked of for Mayor are Gen. P. S. Post, the rival of the Hon. C. E. Carr in the Congressional struggle; George Ekins, at present City Assessor and a Peoria revenue officer; W. F. Bailey, a leading merchant and Andersonville survivor; Max J. Mack; and J. B. Boggs, Alderman. Mention is also made of Dr. G. W. Foote. The Democrats and ultra-Prohibitionists have as yet made no advances toward a combination. There has been some talk on both sides, however, favoring Judge F. H. Rearich, a well-known temperance advocate.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—A petition signed by one-eighth of the legal voters of the city, as required by law, has been presented to the City Council asking that the question of reorganization under the general law be submitted to a vote at the ensuing municipal election.

WABASH, Ind., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Last spring Lafontaine voted by a very small majority to abolish the municipal corporation, since when there has been considerable ill-feeling between corporation and no-corporation men. A few days ago the County Treasurer tried to pay the school-fund to the Township Trustee instead of to School Board of the corporation, but was enjoined. The Circuit Court will now pass on the legality of the spring election.

THE PROHIBITION THUGS.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Both John B. Finch, Chairman of the Prohibition National Committee in the last campaign, and Editor George L. Miller of the Omaha *Herald* deny emphatically the statement of the *Bee* that Mr. Miller paid or caused to be paid to Finch a large sum of money from the Democratic party managers. Editor Miller says that in 1882 Finch told him that his plan for the campaign of 1884 was to defeat the Republicans by holding the Prohibition votes as a balance of power in New York, Indiana, Ohio, and other States, claiming that prohibition never could make headway in politics until the Republicans were defeated. After beating them his next business, he said, would be to defeat the Democrats. This Finch asserted not longer ago than the early days of December.

STATE CAPITAL GOSSIP.

Some of the Bills Before the Indiana Solons—The Senatorial Election.

The Race Between Mr. Spooner and Gen. Fairchild for the Wisconsin Senatorship.

Minnesota's Legislature Flooded with Bills to Regulate Railroad Transportation and Grain Grades.

INDIANA.

"WHO IS LEFT BUT ME?"

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Representative Gooding has been granted leave of absence until next Wednesday, so he may not be here to vote for Voorhees for Senator Tuesday. Gooding is the one man who cannot be crushed. Rebounding from his defeat as a candidate for Speaker, he announces his intention of making a campaign for the United States Senatorship two years hence. "Hendricks," says he, "is Vice-President, McDonald will go into the Cabinet, Voorhees will be elected his own successor, Gray is Governor, and Manson Lieutenant-Governor—that ought to satisfy them; and, with these men provided for, who is left but me?"

THE SENATORSHIP.

The senatorial caucuses will be held Monday night. Voorhees will have no opposition. Five-sixths of the Republican members apparently favor complimenting Gov. Porter with the nomination, although Will Cumback has been making some attempt to gain recognition. Harrison's friends insist that Porter's nomination must be made without prejudice to his (Harrison's) succession in 1887; but that matter will have to take care of itself when it comes up.

THE CHARGES AGAINST TREASURER COOPER.

Mr. Cooper wasn't ready for the investigation of the State Treasury when the resolution providing for it came up in the House yesterday, and by a majority of three he succeeded in staving off action until Tuesday. This action is taken as conclusive proof that the Legislature will not carry out Gov. Porter's suggestion in this matter, or at any rate it will not proceed with the investigation until Mr. Cooper has had ample time to get ready to meet it in comfortable shape.

BILLS AIMED AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Indications are not wanting that it is the intention of the Democratic bummers just now in control of the local politics to deprive Indianapolis of every possible phase of self-government and turn over its affairs almost entirely to "commissions," who shall be responsible to no one and whose wildest extravagance will have to be footed by the taxpayer. The way for this was opened by the introduction of Senator Day's "omnibus" bill for the regulation and government of cities, which has already been noticed in these dispatches. By its provisions cities are authorized to fill up or drain wet lots or lands within two miles of their limits and to tax the owners 10 per cent of their value for any number of years until the cost of the work has been met; to tax public and private conveyances; to tax insurance agents $200 per annum, and assess every sort of business or professional man a $40 yearly license. It further provides that cities on navigable streams may construct and own wharves, piers, and docks; all cities may own gas and water works, either in whole or part; also, they may purchase land for public buildings and parks, without limitation as to time. But in case this bill should not go through special measures affecting Indianapolis are proposed. Among them are the following: To repeal the law limiting the rate of taxation; to establish a Board of Public Works (to be appointed by the State officers) which shall control streets, alleys, sewers, bridges, and public buildings, and levy taxes like the school board; to establish a Metropolitan Board (same appointing power) to manage the fire department; to create a City Judge, with power to sentence criminals for six months to work on the streets; authorizing the purchase of water-works to be placed under a board to be chosen by the State officers. Altogether, the outlook for the poor property-holder is very bleak. The only oasis in this desert of bills is one proposing to consolidate the offices of City and Township Assessor, and this is largely due to the fact that by so doing a Republican official can thus be deprived of office.

OTHER PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Several important measures have found their way onto the file this week. Among them is one introduced by Speaker Jewett putting criminal cases on the same footing as civil causes respecting changes of venue, giving the trial Judge discretion in the matter of continuing criminal cases, and limiting the jury in such questions to determining the guilt or innocence of the accused, the court to fix the punishment where verdicts of guilty are found. Senator Thompson of this city wants penitentiary inmates better educated, and has introduced a bill providing that the moral instructor may be a woman; that she shall reside in or near the prison; and that secular as well as religious teaching be given daily to ignorant prisoners. He wants to try a female instructor in view of the successful work of the female reformatory. A decided "reform" measure is proposed by Senator Rahm of Evansville to destroy political "influence" in the management of the benevolent institutions. As an entering wedge it is provided that the trustees of the new insane asylums now building shall be made by the Governor and divided between the two parties. The trustees are not to interfere with the Medical Superintendent, but confine themselves to the material matters of the institution. The Superintendent is to have the appointment of attendants and auxiliary physicians. Dr. Rogers' hand is visible to the initiated in these suggestions. Mr. Debs of Vigo, Secretary of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, has introduced two bills—one changing a common-law principle by which railroad companies shall be held liable for damages received on account of the carelessness or negligence of fellow-servants, and a second providing that engineers shall be graded according to competency, etc.

OTHER MATTERS.

Favorable committee action has been had upon Representative Ely's bill to prohibit baseball games Sunday and on Representative Kreuger's bill providing that no lands shall be sold for unpaid taxes of the second installment (due in November) until the same shall have been due and unpaid one year. Both will probably pass.

The reorganization of the Eighth Congressional District so as to make it Democratic beyond peradventure has been altered so as to attach Sullivan on the south and drop Warren on the north into the present Tenth District. This will make a change of at least 2,500 and insure the success of Congressman Lamb's desires.

It is worthy of note that at least two members of the General Assembly—Senator Zimmerman of Fulton and Representative Williams of Knox—are above the small but generally effective bribe of railroad passes. They pay as they go.

WISCONSIN.

THE RACE BETWEEN SPOONER AND FAIRCHILD.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Many members of the Legislature are in the city tonight on their way to Madison. The Senatorial question is uppermost in the minds of all. The secret of the strong pressure in Fairchild's favor on the part of some leading Republicans in this city is that when the issue was fairly marked and it appeared certain that either Fairchild or Spooner would be made Senator, some of the old-time personal friends of the former in this city promised the General their hearty support and assured him that the Republican delegation in the Legislature from this city and county would be solid for him. These gentlemen failed to deliver the goods, and now feel bound to redeem their promise to Fairchild. Col. Stanley, the Republican Senator from this city, is an avowed friend of Spooner, and cannot be turned from him even by a strongly-worded document signed by heavy business-men, and the other Spooner men of the delegation will stand by Stanley, with a prospect that their numbers will be increased rather than diminished. A significant feature in this connection is the fact that Assemblyman Isenring, who has been reckoned among the Spooner men, called upon Postmaster Payne for advice, and Mr. Payne declined to give any. Payne privately expresses the opinion that Spooner is sure of success, but he takes no part in the contest.

MINNESOTA.

AN AVALANCHE OF RAILWAY AND GRAIN BILLS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—The present Legislature is being distinguished by the large number of bills introduced touching on grain and railroad issues. Not a day has passed thus far in the session but two or more bills aimed at bringing about a reform of the troubles now existing between the farmers and elevator and railroad men have been presented. Members of the House have been especially active in this direction. All have been commented on as having some points that were good, but there have also been numerous features that have been pronounced objectionable. The matter is one of absorbing interest. The majority of Senators and Representatives are as good as giving their whole time and sole thought to grain-inspection and railroad-relief measures. At any of the hotels in the evening there is but little else heard beyond the talk on those subjects.

A COMPREHENSIVE MEASURE.

It has remained for Representative Bradford, however, to introduce the bill commanding the most attention and favor. It is the longest one yet coming before the House, but it was drawn by a committee from the State Grange, and has been indorsed by that organization. The bill puts all elevators in which grain is stored in one class as warehouses, and demands that all owners, lessees, or managers shall procure a license through the Circuit Court. All grain tendered for storage must be received without discrimination, and all grain delivered from the warehouses shall be inspected by an authorized person. Receipts shall be issued that bear consecutive numbers, and no two bearing the same numbers shall be issued in one season. The bill elaborates upon the particulars governing the receipts, defining them carefully. The receipts are transferable, with heavy penalties for any fraud in their issuance, even making imprisonment allowable under certain circumstances.

The grades of grain are to be established by the Warehouse Commissioners, and are to be known as Minnesota grades. The Commissioners are to be appointed once in four years by the District Judges, and they shall exercise constant supervision over the grain interests of the State, make rules, investigate complaints, and bring about a correction of evils wherever found. It shall be the power of the Commissioners to appoint a Chief Inspector and Weighmaster to serve two years. The Weighmaster's work shall be confined to St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth, the fees to be divided equally between buyer and seller. The Inspector will determine the grade of all grain received at mills and warehouses, and grain so inspected and graded shall be legal tender for all contracts previously made. He will be regulated by an iron-clad oath, and his decision will be final as to any grade, although an appeal to the Commissioners can be taken.

The maximum charge for the storage and handling of grain, for the first thirty days, including receiving, delivering, and insurance, the bill fixes at two cents per bushel, and for each fifteen days, or part thereof after the first thirty days, one-half cent per bushel. For grain liable to early damage, two and one-half cents per bushel is named for the first ten days, and for each five days thereafter, one-half cent.

Coming to railroads, it is provided that any company shall furnish any firm or corporation wishing to engage in the grain business the free use of a suitable location for the erection of a warehouse, and shall give all facilities accorded any warehouse-owner at the same place. The penalties for violation of this provision are heavy, and authorize the State-Attorney to bring action.

THE ELEVATOR AND RAILWAY MEN.

The elevator men do not oppose it or any bill for State inspection, claiming it will relieve them from much of the responsibility they now have to bear. They also affirm that if the Legislature enacts laws that are burdensome, they will turn their places into private elevators, and, without making grades for wheat, will buy the cereal on its merits.

President Barnes of the Northern Pacific Elevator Company favors State inspection, but does not believe one State can make laws and have them work well.

The railway men do not say much on the question of legislation, pronouncing the existing regulations satisfactory. Railroad Commissioner Baker does not favor any sweeping railway legislation at this session, but still thinks there should be some changes in the present law. He leans toward the Illinois law regarding grain transportation as calculated to go far toward establishing the end of free shipment so much desired.

THE OUTLOOK.

As to the prospects of a law embodying to a greater or less extent these proposed regulations being enacted they are generally looked upon as good. The only block is said to be the tendency of a Legislature of such material to be led to extremes that will not be accepted. There are so many views that a collision that will demolish the whole structure is feared. The grain and railroad matters have come up in a more decisive form than at any previous Legislature of Minnesota, and with the "Granger" element so predominating there is reason to look for something that will vitally affect both.

MICHIGAN.

SENATE BILLS.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—The House and Senate had but brief morning sessions today, and adjourned until Monday evening. In the Senate favorable reports were made on bills relative to the enforcement of leins to secure labor debts against exemptions and relative to the formation of companies for the promotion of art. Notice was given of a bill to revise and consolidate the laws relating to the opening of highways and private roads and the building of bridges. Bills were introduced making an appropriation for repairs improvements, and new buildings at the State Prison; to amend the law relative to aiding prisoners to escape; to prevent the spread of contagious diseases in cattle, and to prevent glanders and farcy. Senator Moon introduced a concurrent resolution reciting the destitution among laboringmen, and calling upon Representatives in Congress to secure appropriations for the erection of post-offices in all cities having 10,000 inhabitants or over.

REGULATION OF RAILWAY FREIGHTS—OTHER MEASURES.

In the House notice was given of the introduction of a joint resolution asking Congress to aid in the construction of a Soldiers' Home to be located in this State. Bills were introduced to equalize bounties to volunteers in the late War; to amend an act relative to establishing a lien for labor and service upon logs, timber, etc.; to prohibit the shooting of quail for a period of five years; relative to the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes; relative to the regulation of freight on railroads, and to reduce the rates of freight on intermediate and non-competing points.

NEW YORK.

THE MORTON LEADERS ADOPT VIGOROUS TACTICS—ALLEGED USE OF MONEY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—[Special.]—The leading men in Morton's canvass for the Senatorship sat up nearly all last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel after the arrival of Dutcher, Payn, and others from Albany. A contingent program for the rest of the canvass was adopted, to be carried out unless Mr. Morton's friends should withdraw him. It was decided today not to withdraw him, but to fight Evarts to the end. The Morton men assert that a reaction had set in which had infused new confidence in those who were wavering under the bulldozing for Evarts at Albany. The direct charge was made today that the friends of Mr. Evarts raised a considerable fund for his canvass and then set up the cry that Mr. Morton's friends were trying to buy up the Legislature. While under the cover of that cry they sent Ed Phelps, Wood, and the skilled talent of the lobby to work for Evarts picking up votes.

The Morton managers say that not a cent has been spent on their side beyond the expenses of rooms, printing, and circulating documents. Information was received tonight from different parts of the State that petitions for Mr. Morton had been more numerously signed than those for Mr. Evarts; that a petition with over 5,000 signers was on the way from Monroe County, another with 3,000 names from Cayuga County, and others from Wayne, Tioga, Oswego, Cattaraugus, Essex, and other sections which had been described as unanimous for Mr. Evarts. There was considerable talk today of trying to place Depew in the race, and it was said that his refusal to be a candidate had been renewed.

Another meeting to urge William M. Evarts for Senator was held in Brooklyn tonight.

IN GENERAL.

FORFEITURE OF UNEARNED RAILWAY LAND-GRANTS.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 17.—A resolution was introduced in the Assembly today that the Congressional delegation of California be instructed to secure the passage of a bill forfeiting unearned railroad land-grants.

THE DAKOTA CAPITAL.

BISMARCK, Dak., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—The *Tribune* this morning publishes a report that the Pierre syndicate had raised a pool of $[illegible] and had provided a temporary building for the Capitol, and alleging that ex-Gov. Ordway was in the pool. This afternoon the *Tribune* in an extra denied the authenticity of the dispatch.

Pickler in the House introduced a bill to relocate the Capital at Pierre and providing for the cession of the Capitol building and grounds to Bismarck, providing that Bismarck shall pay all indebtedness now due or to become due on said building within one year from date. The bill in the Council is substantially the same.

A petition was numerously signed this afternoon by leading bankers and merchants praying for the division of the Territory on the forty-sixth parallel.

THE TEXAS LEGISLATURE.

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 18.—A joint resolution was introduced in the Legislature yesterday requesting Texas Representatives in Congress to aid the passage of the Eads bill for deepening Galveston Harbor, and, being referred to the Senate Committee on Federal Relations, was immediately reported favorably. A bill was introduced in the Senate providing for the erection of a reformatory for convicts under [illegible] years, and appropriating $75,000.

A DEADLOCK IN THE ARIZONA LEGISLATURE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 18.—A Prescott (Ariz.) special says that there is a deadlock in the Legislature, the Council standing six to six and the House twelve to twelve, one Republican voting with the Democrats. Both Houses will probably adjourn sine die tomorrow.

TAMMANY DEFECTIONS.

Rats Said to Be Deserting a Sinking Ship—The County Democracy Jubilant.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—[Special.]—The withdrawal from Tammany Hall and affiliation with the County Democracy of such men as Edward Kearney, who has long been John Kelly's First Lieutenant, ex-Register Docharty, and Aaron J. Vanderpoel, which was made evident by their election last evening as delegates to the County Committee of the latter organization, form the principal topic of conversation just now in political circles. Kearney, it is well known, has been practically out of Tammany ever since last summer, when he disagreed with Mr. Kelly over the latter's hesitancy to support Cleveland. Being an ardent Cleveland man himself, his inclinations naturally threw him into association with the County Democracy, and he seems to have found his new associates more agreeable than his old ones. Ex-Register Docharty is said to have become dissatisfied with Tammany Hall because of the manner in which he and his friends have recently been treated by the powers that be. Mr. Vanderpoel's reasons for going over to the County Democracy are not known.

A shrewd politician, whose anchor to the windward is cast in County Democracy waters, said tonight: "It's the old story of the rats deserting the sinking ship. These men have got out of Tammany Hall because Tammany Hall can no longer be as useful to them as the County Democracy. Tammany has been completely shorn of its local power and will certainly not get the recognition of the General Government. Henceforth, for a time, at least, the County Democracy will enjoy the distinction of being the recognized regular Democracy of the City of New York, and the men who expect either to influence the party's course or to obtain recognition of the General Government must be in its ranks. Mr. Kelly is the man of the past; Mr. Thompson is the man of the future."

The views of the Tammany people are perhaps most accurately and intelligently summed up in the language of John Reilly: "Tammany Hall is not at all disturbed by these defections and will not be seriously affected by them. The outlook is promising of a united Democracy for the State and local elections next fall."

The election of over a hundred new members by the Tammany Society a few nights ago has given rise to the surmise that Mr. Kelly and his associates anticipate that a movement on the part of the County Democracy [illegible] tains to obtain control of Tammany Hall, similar to that of the spring of 1881, will be made again. It is quite possible that Mr. Kelly is haunted by some such dread and is quietly taking precautions against surprise, but the County Democracy people ridicule the idea that they have any such intentions.

AN EXTRA SESSION.

Speaker Carlisle Does Not Consider It Among the Possibilities of Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—There has been recently some talk about the possibility of an extra session of Congress. Speaker Carlisle said this evening that there was no possibility of an extra session in any of the indications of the present. There was no danger of any failure of the appropriation bills. The Senate has agreed that no general legislation shall go into the appropriation bills, and this settles all controversy over the steel cruisers. Much of the talk about the extra session possibility has come from the people interested in the pending treaties. They see that there is absolutely no chance for ratification at this session and they would like an extra session so that the House could without delay make arrangements for the carrying out of the treaties if they should chance to be ratified. The pending commercial treaties are dead. They will not have much more time wasted upon them in the Senate. It is not likely that the new Administration will be inclined to take them up, as the sentiment of Democratic leaders is against the commercial treaties. Speaker Carlisle tonight said of the Spanish treaty:

"It is wholly objectionable. There is not a single redeeming feature in any of the [illegible] of the treaty that I have seen published. It is in effect to cut off thirty millions of revenue without any return of any value. The effect of the treaty would be simply to put the sugar planters of Cuba and Porto Rico upon a footing with the Louisiana planters. We would simply give them the bounty we now give to our own people, and they would simply add the bounty to their selling price. The revenue cut off would go into the pockets of these planters without the consumers in this country being benefited one iota."

In speaking of the proposed Nicaraguan treaty he said: "It is a novel feature of the treaty-making power to provide for our loaning money to the Nicaraguan Government. This is unusual. Let that Government issue bonds in the regular way if it needs the money, and if the canal is a good thing the loan will find subscribers." Mr. Carlisle said that he had failed thus far to see any advantage [illegible] a canal.

DEATHBED CONFESSION OF MURDER.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 15.—[illegible] Merchant of Greece, Monroe County, has always insisted that in his early years he was a pirate, and told stories which made him the perpetrator of many murders. These stories, however, were always treated as idle fancies. Merchant returned to Greece in 1865 after serving four years in the Union army, and with his wife lived in an old tavern known as the Ridge Road Tavern.

They lived there several years, and Mrs. Merchant died. A few weeks ago Merchant was taken sick, and Sunday last he was told that he could not recover. This caused him great mental agony, and Monday last he sent for Supervisor Britton, saying that he had something on his mind that he must divulge before he died. He told Mr. Britton that one night in 1866 a man who had been peddling about the country came to the old tavern to remain all night. Merchant knew that he had a good sum of money in his possession, and in the night he crept to the peddler's bed and killed him with a hatchet, robbed him, and buried his body in the cellar. A few hours after giving the name of the murdered man Merchant died. It is said that undoubted evidence of a human body having been buried there has been found in the cellar. Neighbors of the old man are now of the opinion that his stories of crime committed while he was a pirate might have been true.

A NICK OF THE WOODS.

VINCENNES, Ind., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—[illegible] hunters said to be reliable men claim that they discovered the other day near Olney, [illegible] a monster which they describe as having a head and face resembling that of a man, a very large mouth, full of sharp, fang-like teeth, a neck two or three feet long, and covered with short, red hair; a body five or six feet in length, covered with bright scales, and a tail three or four feet long curling over its back. Its legs were short, its feet webbed, and its toes armed with long claws. One of the hunters who got too near the creature [illegible] throw a rope over its head was struck by the animal's tail and hurled headlong over [illegible] feet. The animal then made for the [illegible] and disappeared. The beast had been devouring a hog. A party of men has been organized to capture the wild creature.

VICTORIA MOROSINI.

Not Much of a Crowd Present at Her Chicago Concert Last Evening.

She Has No Voice, and Wouldn't Know How to Use One if She Had.

Statesmanlike Utterances of Mr. Huelskamp's Confreres in the Lobby—Bits of Gossip.

THE JEHU'S BRIDE.

THE AUDIENCE THAT GATHERED TO SEE HER.

It was a typical Sunday-night audience that gathered at the Haverly Theatre last evening for the purpose of seeing Victoria Morosini Huelskamp, whose elopement with and subsequent marriage to her father's coachman gave her such magnificent free advertising for the concert tour which she is now making. The "rounders"—men who go to every new show, and who conscientiously change their breath between acts—were there in full force, and they were supplemented by the usual contingent of sports, dish-faced young men with high collars, misfit suits, and cigarets; clerks who are trying to move in society on $85 a month and eventually break into the penitentiary, as a natural result, and a sprinkling of ordinary people who were drawn to the theatre through curiosity. Before the performance began these people wandered through the foyer and art gallery, in which latter place sat Mr. W. J. Davis with his hektograph smile, of which 100 copies can be taken without destroying the original impression on the gelatine. By 8 o'clock there were something like 400 people in the house, and after a corpulent gentleman had walked on the stage and struck a note on the piano, which was instantly responded to by an equally obese member of the orchestra who sat on the port side and a little aft of the leader, the curtain went up.

An overture in F was the first event. Like most overtures, it was written with convulsions for the bass-drum artist along towards the middle, and subsequent violent attacks of St. Vitus' dance for the leader, both of which movements were executed in the most artistic manner, as was also the taking of a chew of tobacco by one of the second violins during a pianissimo passage of exceeding delicacy and sweetness. Then came a reverie, although what thought the composer was trying to represent, unless it was that of a man who had gone to see Irving play Romeo and regretted that he had not held out enough to buy poison with, it is difficult to imagine. After the reverie Mr. Conradi appeared and sang an Italian song in pure Sedgwick-street German. One point in favor of Mr. Conradi, however, was the fact that he could sing, an ailment with which the remainder of the organization is not even threatened. When he had finished there was a pause. Presently a young man between whose pants and vest there seemed to exist a coolness advanced to the footlights and assumed a position which was highly suggestive of a bad case of spinal weakness. He produced a flute and proceeded to play variations on Neapolitan airs. The reason why Neapolitans are so anxious to emigrate is now plain.

Victoria, the millionaire's daughter, the petted child of luxury and wealth, in whose young heart the subtle thrillings of love had grown into such a great, overmastering passion that nothing but a scoot across lots with the coachman and a hurrah marriage by a Justice of the Peace would satisfy her, was now to appear. There was a deathly hush in the theatre. In the right-hand stage-box sat three coldly critical men—men with whom music is a passion, and who, when death shall have touched with icy finger the forms now instinct with life, will welcome with outstretched arms and smiling faces the happy release from an existence of toil and sorrow that bears them to elysian fields in which the dulcet strains of a celestial chorus are ever heard. It is hardly necessary to say that these gentlemen were Harry Milligan, Dr. J. Ward Ellis, and Jimmy Carson. In the other box was a young man whose Gothic nose o'erhung a mouth which was apparently not constructed to be shut, thus giving to his countenance the general appearance of an interrogation point in active service and about six months behind with its orders. From the centre of the house there was wafted the faint aroma of the harness-room, a little coterie of Chicago's best-known hack-drivers having made the occasion one on which to show their fraternal feeling towards the prima donna's husband. Presently there was a flutter at the rear of the stage and the rotund gentleman who toyed with the piano led out the star. While the groundlings were venting their enthusiasm in applause the three virtuosi in the right-hand box were awaiting events with the awful calmness which exists only where there is for its foundation a sense of power. Victoria bowed. She wore a black dress and gauntlet gloves of a shade between the color of a pointer pup that has not been out in the rain for several weeks and an American Express wagon. She sang a song entitled "The Dream," but if her interpretation of the little gem is correct the name should be changed to Nightmare at once. She couldn't sing much, but she evidently tried hard to please the crowd, and looked modest and frightened. There was an encore, and in response she sang an Italian song, the substance of which was that a young lady was invited to come to her latticed window and catch cold while a Neapolitan dude made love to her from the sidewalk. There was more cheering and the sensation of the evening was over.

But not the fun. Quite the contrary, for Miss Julie Christin sang "Forever and Forever," introducing a novel variation at the end of the first stanza by dropping her music and caroling gayly through the last half of the song with the sheet held upside down. On being recalled she warbled a ditty to the effect that some day she would meet him. He may see her first, however.

At the close of the first part the local jehus above alluded to gathered in the foyer. "She's a beaut," remarked Mr. W. Bassett, "and harnessed up for keeps. Did you notice that hame-strap of shiny beads, and the satin hold-back straps? Hi! Here's Bill Rice with a claw-hammer coat on."

Mr. Rice approached the group with stately tread. "I'm dressed all right," he said. "A claw-hammer is on wriggle at a swell affair."

"Is what?" asked Mr. Bassett.

"On wriggle—French for the proper caper."

"O," replied Mr. Bassett, "you mean *en regle*."

"That's what I said. But how did you like her?"

"Immense. When she got up in the high notes and began giving 'em the sky-rocket racket it was great."

"That," said Maj. Burke, a night-hackman of vast experience, "is called the trimolo. Mony's the time I've heard it whin I young laddybuck holdin' hosses in Dublin. Wan av thim joods," continued the Major, pointing to an usher, "had the nerve to tell me she was doin' it because she was affected by the thoughts the song gave her."

"Mebbe that's so," said Monkey George, who had just joined the party in company with "Kid" Monahan, Dutch Frank, and "Ginger." "Emotion will do most anything for a fellow. I remember once when my old team—that gray mare and the roan horse with a curb on his near front leg—strayed away from in front of the Tremont House. I was so excited I didn't get over it all night. I took a man to Thirty-fourth street and never charged him but $7, so you may know I was pretty well off my feet."

"That Huelskamp must be a daisy when he has the cheek to book himself up for life with a filly like that," remarked Ed Putnam.

"Yes, and then lay back in the breeching and let her pull the whole load," said Mike Joy. "Why don't he get out and hustle? It's the man that ought to keep the whiffletrees level, not the woman."

Hughy Leonard nodded approval to this sentiment, and "Kidney Bill," Morgan McKay, the McNeil boys, and Jack McGraw smilingly assented.

"Thim fiddles is goin' agin," said Maj. Burke. "Begorra, they remind me av the days at Ballybogmucky whin I could dance all night and thin jump up and crack me heels together three times whin the end av the program was reached."

"Never mind Ballybogmucky," said Mr. Bassett. "You want to have some style about you tonight. We'd better be seated before the curtain goes up again. I'll go through the portiers first, and—"

"Through the what?" asked Maj. Burke.

"Through the *portiere*—that hole in the wall," and suiting the action to the word Mr. Bassett strode forward and pushed aside the drapery. Looking the crowd over carefully to see that everything was ship-shape, he remarked in a loud tone, "*Entrez, messieurs*," and started down the aisle.

THE MUSICAL CRITIC.

HIS SHORT BUT SIMPLE ANNALS OF THE POOR.

Mme. Morosini-Huelskamp, assisted by Miss Julie Christin, Mlle. Brignelli, Sig. Conradi, Sig. Carrano, Messrs. A. Fuerst and C. A. Pratt, gave a concert at Haverly Theatre last evening. The company had the aid of the theatre orchestra. The program was made up of light music, and was of the so-called "popular" order. The central attraction was Mme. Huelskamp, of whom so much has been written of late that she has acquired a certain amount of notoriety which makes many people desire to see her. It is evident that her public venture as a concert-singer was undertaken more to take advantage of the sensational advertising that had been obtained rather than to make manifest any remarkable abilities as a vocalist. Her voice is small, thin in quality, and she uses the unpleasant vibrato in all her songs. The voice in itself has no particular characteristics that would claim attention. There are any number of girls in every city who have been students of music that sing as well, if not better. In the home circle one may imagine a fond parent or some devoted friends giving flattering praises to a girl who might sing in the same amateurish manner that Mme. Huelskamp does, but very few singers would be bold enough to seek the concert-stage for admiration and success if possessed of as limited abilities. Her studies in singing have evidently only included the mastery of a few songs, for the voice itself has not been developed in a proper manner; for all her tone-production is faulty. The high notes are produced with an effort, and the sound that is made is of that scream-like quality that is unpleasant. She sings in Italian, but the words are not pronounced with any elegance nor can they be heard with any distinctness. Her stage presence is quiet, but her walk and appearance denote that she is wanting in grace and ease. To be able to sing with such artistic effect as to make the vocation of a concert-singer a self-supporting one will require a better voice and greater vocal attainments in style, finish, and execution than Mme. Huelskamp possesses at the present time. That the limited audience gave her applause and made her sing encore selections would follow from other motives than simple pleasure from her singing. A curiosity to see her as long and as often as possible was doubtless the reason of it. The assisting company did not include any artists of ability. Sig. Conradi sang the Italian song, "Non e Ver" by Mattei in his native German, adding Abt's "Embarrassment" in the same language. Miss Christin possesses a hard and unpleasant contralto voice, which she uses without much skill. The flutist and violinist, Sig. Carrano and Herr Fuerst, are only fair players and added very little to the pleasure of the concert. The best numbers were those by the orchestra of the theatre. That the audience was disappointed was quite evident, for the greater part of the people left the theatre after the close of the first part. Better entertainments are given at school commencements than was afforded by this company.

IN THE LOBBY.

COMMENTS UPON THE REMARKABLE ENTERTAINMENT.

"From a theatrical point of view what will be the effect of this engagement upon the profession?"

A reporter in the lobby of the Haverly Theatre put this question to a prominent manager during the Huelskamp concert last night.

"The effect ought to be most happy," was the reply. "I should think that Mr. Huelskamp's matrimonial connection with the stage would be a guarantee that the Augean stables of the drama would at last be cleansed."

This opinion was generally indorsed, and the idea prevailed that the herculean task of tackling the metaphorical stables could be intrusted to no better hands than those of Victoria's husband.

"It will also have a strong social influence," remarked another spectator. "It will deepen the lines of caste in the jehu's profession; it will lift the driver in livery above the humble robber who runs a hack, and the latter will look with scorn upon the lesser criminal who preys upon the community with a gurney."

"The historian of the future," said one of Henry Irving's managers, "will attribute the downfall of the Republic to an aristocracy composed of plumbers and hackmen."

"What puzzles me," said a member of the Lyceum company who joined the group in the lobby, "is how these Italians on the stage make such quick changes of costume. You will notice that they have two dress suits. The man who plays the flute retires and in two seconds an expert with a violin comes on with the same vest and trousers. There is no mistaking these trousers. When a short man puts them on they rest in graceful folds upon the floor, and when the tall singer who can reach high C prances to the front the pantaloons cannot be coaxed lower than his ankles."

"By the way, where is Mr. Huelskamp?" asked one of the party.

"Well," replied an employé of the theatre, "the fact is that he is behind the scenes. He pitchforks that poor girl upon the stage, and that explains the wild look in her eyes and her distressing excitement."

At this point two young men in full dress wandered from one of the boxes and stepped into the west gallery. In a minute they had set the musical-box going, and were urging it on with demonstrations of delight while it played a selection from "Trovatore."

"Hold on, there," cried Manager Davis; "what are you doing?"

"Want to have a concert," was the reply; "can't get any in the theatre."

The musical-box was peremptorily stopped, and as the two young men stepped through the stained-glass door leading from the eastern gallery one of them sadly murmured: "It has driven me to drink!"

DIE GROSSE GLOCKE.

A New Comedy by Oscar Blumenthal.

"Die Grosse Glocke," a new comedy by Oscar Blumenthal, was produced by Isenstein's company at McVicker's Theatre last evening. It is a highly meritorious production, and fully equals the best comedies by Moses Schönthau and other modern German comedy writers. It lacks the pungent wit and humor of Schönthau's plays, but is superior in construction and language. The plot is simple and highly interesting. The correct translation of "Grosse Glocke" is "The Great Bell," and virtually means the puffery and advertising by which the worth of artists who possess none or little talent is hung on a so-called "Great Bell" and sounded forth until such people are lifted up to fame. In his comedy the author shows in a genial manner how fame can be manufactured by gossip, puffery, and chicanery. The young artist, who is thus lifted up to fame and receives the first prize for a design of a fountain, refuses to accept the prize when he finds the means by which he achieved the victory—the scheme of his rival, a genuine artist who, out of charity, joined "The Great Bell" and helped the other into fame. The comedy was produced in a very creditable manner. Mr. Laurence, the star, in the part of the henpecked Consul Gunderman, had a character entirely different from the juvenile parts heretofore assumed by him, and showed that he can play humorous character parts equally well. Mrs. Heller had an excellent opportunity in the part of the scheming and haughty wife of Consul Gunderman to show her talent in the best light. Miss Remy, as her stepdaughter, Ottilie, was very good, and Miss Frehde, as the young daughter, Elly, was acceptable. Mr. Nieper excelled in the part of the young sculptor, Theobald Vogt, and Mr. Rodenberg as the puffed-up sculptor did better than usual. Mr. Bojock, as the designer, Martin M[illegible]er, did fairly well in the first three acts, but in the last act faltered somewhat. Miss Fröhlich was the only one in the cast with whom any particular fault could be found. She did not imbue the character of Baroness Erna von Solden with the proper dignity and bearing.

Mr. Isenstein has succeeded in engaging the popular actress, Miss Mary Wolf, as leading lady for the rest of the season.

THE KEY-M'VICKER BENEFIT AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The testimonial benefit concert given for James Barton Key and Horace McVicker of the unfortunate Milan opera company at the Metropolitan Opera-House tonight was a success in every way and netted the beneficiaries a handsome sum. All the seats in the parquet were occupied and there were some spectators in the private boxes. The Reception Committee consisted of the theatre managers of the city. Tony Pastor and Leonard Grover acted as ticket-takers at the door, and the programs were distributed by the two comedians, Louis Harrison and John B. Gourlay, while Maj. J. B. Pond acted as master of ceremonies. There were between 2,800 and 3,000 people present.

A CITY CAPTURED BY MEASLES.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 18.—A thousand cases of measles are reported in this city.

THE STORM'S WORK.

Badly Demoralized Mail and Telegraph Services Throughout the West.

Northern Ohio Receives a Severe Visitation—The Loss Several Million Dollars.

A Probability that the Weather Will Grow Gradually Milder—Official Predictions.

Demoralization of the Mail and Telegraph Services in Chicago.

Although the mercury loitered around the zero point in rather a disagreeable manner yesterday the day was very bright and was made the most of by those who enjoy sleigh-riding. The probabilities now are that the weather will gradually grow milder. Heavy drifts of snow continued to interfere with the delivery of the mails at the Post-Office, but there was a little more regularity about the railway mail-service than the day previous. The Chicago & Louisville fast mail, due at 8:10 Saturday, was seventeen hours and forty minutes late, not arriving until 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while the Sunday mail also arrived about seven hours behind time. The Chicago & Port Huron train was seven hours and fifty minutes late, and the Dubuque train six hours and a half later than the time scheduled. Nearly all other Western trains with mail were delayed from one hour to three hours and a half. The Buffalo morning mails came in two hours and forty minutes late, and then came through only by switching off two cars, which were taken up by the express due at 4:30; but the latter was delayed over eight hours, arriving about 1 o'clock this morning.

At the telegraph offices things were being righted again after the fearful storm of rain, sleet, and snow that had prostrated the wires all over the New England, Eastern, and Atlantic States. "We have two wires through to New York," said one of the chief operators, "but are accepting business to all points east of Western Ohio, only subject to delay. Tonight all the wires will be in running order again." The Baltimore & Ohio Company reported all its wires in running order again and made no complaints. "We had no wires east of Meadville at 9 o'clock this morning," said the receiver at the Postal office; "but half an hour after that we opened communication with New York. We are working a little slowly with the East, but the northern service, in which the storm started, is working like a charm, while business with the West is moving along satisfactorily."

The railroads centering in this city have not experienced as much trouble as was anticipated on account of the recent storm. The suburban trains are all running on time and most of the other trains that came in late had their worst trouble outside of Illinois. The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern train due here at 10 a. m. was two hours late on account of helping freight trains through. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific trains were a little behind time, but not enough to cause any serious inconvenience. The Chicago & Eastern Illinois, the New Albany, and the Grand Trunk trains were from six to twelve hours late. The through train from Denver on the Chicago & Alton was twenty minutes behind time, the delay being occasioned west of the Mississippi River. The Omaha train on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy was two hours late. The only train on time at the West Side Union Depot was the St. Paul train on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road, which had no difficulty in getting through. The Pittsburg & Fort Wayne trains were nearly all on time. The other railroad companies generally complained that the trains were late, averaging from two to ten hours. The tracks are nearly all clear now, and it is expected that by tomorrow all trains will be on time.

A man who is now stopping at the Commercial Hotel says that last Friday he was on a train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul which was blockaded by snow at Mason City, Ia., and that as no accommodations could be had at the hotels the conductor told the passengers they could remain in the cars all night. He then went away, leaving the train in charge of a brakeman. According to the traveler's story there were some roughs on one car with some disreputable women who blew out the lights and played havoc generally. The brakeman, it is alleged, made no attempt to preserve order, but was the leading spirit in the revel. There was a woman in the car who was subjected to repeated insults, as the story is related. She arrived in Chicago yesterday morning and threatens to commence proceedings against the railroad company.

Damage in Northern Ohio to the Extent of Several Million Dollars.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—News from the small rivers of Ohio indicates that only the sudden and severe frost prevented another flood, as the rivers were all full and rising. Saturday morning's gale was a terrible one. The temperature fell 25° in two hours and the cold was accompanied by a fierce sleet and wind storm. The damage caused by both in Northern Ohio was large. Fruit and ornamental trees suffered severely on every side, and all the railway lines are blocked. Some are being cleared and others abandoned until the snap is over. At New Comerstown the roofs of the Methodist Church and Eureka Planing Mill and the belfry of the Union School Building were carried away.

East Liverpool, Columbiana County, suffered heavily. The roof of the opera-house was lifted into the streets adjoining, wrecking windows and telegraph poles, and three of the buildings of the C. C. Thompson Pottery Company were demolished at a loss of $10,000.

At Wellsville poles are down, fruit trees damaged, and roofs warped, while the Cleveland & Pittsburg Road is blocked.

At Steubenville the First Presbyterian Church caught the wind and is twisted so badly that it will be rebuilt. It cost $75,000.

Between Beloit and Alliance more than 100 telegraph poles are down, and all along the line fruit trees are ruined. Defiance, Doylestown, Millersburg, and Salem report the same state of affairs in their region, and it looks as if the storm has cost Northern Ohio several millions of dollars.

Great Destruction at Niagara Falls—The Ice-Bridge—The Maid of the Mist in Danger.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—One of the most severe storms that have visited this section of the country for many years raged Friday night, yesterday, and today. The wind continued to blow a perfect hurricane, and together with the sleet and snow made havoc with the telegraph wires, which were completely demolished, the wires being coated with ice three inches thick. In several places they were snapped off like pipe-stems. Lumber-yards were wrecked and the lumber blown broadcast; heavy trees were torn from their roots and swept hundreds of feet away; houses were unroofed and chimneys blown down. Most of the railway trains reached here many hours late. Quantities of fresh ice were piled upon the ice-bridge, bringing with it rowboats, trees, and timber. The ice-bridge is grand beyond description and is the strongest and largest that has ever been seen here. The water in the river rose over thirty feet and tossed huge pieces of broken ice, weighing several tons, high upon the banks. The ferrymen's houses under the cliff are nearly buried in the ice. The new steamer Maid of the Mist, now nearly completed, which was to be launched early in the spring, was torn from its fastenings and lays broadside on the rugged ice, and will probably be wrecked when the ice-bridge moves out in the spring. The Falls with their iced trees and shrubbery resemble a scene of fairy-land. The sleighing is fine, and the thermometer stands above zero tonight. The gale is now abating.

Many Texan Cattle Dying.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 18.—Dispatches from Texas continue to report great loss of cattle and sheep by the late cold weather on many ranges in the northern and western parts of the State. Great numbers of cattle have drifted southward till stopped by wire fencing running many miles east and west, and are now dying by hundreds and even thousands from hunger, thirst, and cold. The loss is chiefly on ranges which had suffered from drouth, and where both grass and water were scarce and cattle in poor condition: but even in more favored parts of the State a great amount of stock has already been lost. It is estimated that 10 per cent of the cattle and 20 per cent of the sheep have perished.

General Reports.

ODELL, Ill., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The storm of Friday last was terrific in this locality, snow falling to the depth of ten inches and drifting badly on east and west roads. The mercury tonight is 15° below zero.

ELKHART, Ind., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The severe blizzard of yesterday and the night previous was followed last night by the coldest weather of the season, the mercury going down to 15° below zero. Railroad travel is greatly impeded, the snow being unusually deep and badly drifted.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—The snow-storm is proving a serious annoyance to the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad. When the Chicago east-bound pool stepped in and demanded that Seneca be put on the same footing as Chicago in the matter of rates, to prevent an undue diversion of traffic, it found President Ingalls of the Big Four with a contract for 4,000 cars on hand to be delivered by the Rock Island Road as soon as possible after Jan. 1. The pool had to respect this contract in order to carry its point, and the stuff has been coming along as fast as may be. Now, however, the snow has put a temporary embargo on the movement, and about a thousand cars are at Seneca waiting for a thaw.

WABASH, Ind., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Trains on all railroads in this section are delayed by heavy snow. Freight traffic on the north end of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railway is entirely suspended, and it is with the greatest difficulty that passenger trains are kept moving. On the Wabash line few freight trains are running, though the company manages to get perishable freight and stock through. Eight or ten cars are hauled by locomotives which, in good weather, are expected to draw forty.

COLDWATER, Mich., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—A furious wind-storm has raged here since last night. The thermometer was 20° below zero last night, and was 10° below all today.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, fair weather, clearing at Grand Haven, winds shifting southwesterly, generally warmer weather.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, fair, slightly warmer weather, followed by slight fall in temperature, variable winds.

For the Missouri Valley, generally warmer, fair weather, variable winds, generally shifting to southeasterly, falling barometer.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18—11 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.	Rainfall in last 8 hours.
Mid. Atlantic States—					
Albany	30.34	12	N.	Clear.	
Eastern Gulf States—					
Vicksburg	30.47	28	N. E.	Clear.	
Western Gulf States—					
El Paso	30.16	36	E.	Clear.	
Fort Smith	30.51	24	N. E.	Clear.	
Galveston	30.31	46	E.	Cloudy.	
New Orleans	30.39	41	N. E.	Clear.	
Shreveport, La	30.45	24	E.	Clear.	
Ohio Valley & Tenn.—					
Cincinnati	30.61	9	N. W.	Clear.	
Indianapolis	30.59	3	W.	Clear.	
Louisville	30.60	14	N. W.	Clear.	
Memphis	30.55	20	N. E.	Clear.	
Nashville	30.57	13	N. E.	Clear.	
Pittsburg	30.47	14	W.	Clear.	
Lower Lake Region—					
Buffalo	30.39	7	W.	Cloudy.	.04
Cleveland	30.52	2	W.	Clear.	
Detroit	30.50	—1	S. W.	Clear.	
Erie	30.47	9	W.	Cloudy.	
Oswego	30.30	13	S. W.	Fair.	
Port Huron	30.43	—2	S. W.	Clear.	
Rochester, N. Y.	30.35	6	W.	Clear.	
Sandusky	30.55	3	S. W.	Clear.	
Toledo	30.55	0	S. W.	Clear.	
Upper Lake Region—					
Alpena	30.30	—6	W.	Clear.	
Chicago	30.56	—5	S. W.	Clear.	
Duluth	30.46	—17	S. W.	Clear.	
Escanaba	30.38	—11	S. W.	Clear.	
Grand Haven	30.47	8	N. W.	Lt. snow	.03
Marquette	30.31	—11	N. W.	Clear.	
Milwaukee	30.53	—14	W.	Clear.	
Mackinaw	30.31	—5	N. W.	Clear.	
Upper Miss. Valley—					
Cairo	30.64	14	N. E.	Clear.	
Davenport	30.70	—2	W.	Clear.	
Des Moines	30.70	—8	N. W.	Clear.	
Keokuk	30.68	—3	N. W.	Clear.	
La Crosse	30.63	—11	W.	Clear.	
Moorhead	30.58	—14	S. W.	Clear.	
St. Louis	30.68	3	N.	Clear.	*
St. Paul	30.67	—16		Clear.	
Springfield, Ill.	30.69	2	N. W.	Clear.	
Missouri Valley—					
Leavenworth	30.70	2	N.	L. snow.	.02
Omaha	30.75	—7	N. W.	Clear.	
Yankton	30.73	—10	N. W.	Clear.	
Extreme Northwest—					
Bismarck	30.62	—20	N. W.	Clear.	
Fort Buford	30.60	—23	S. W.	Clear.	
St. Vincent, Minn	30.42	—16	S. W.	Clear.	
Northern Slope—					
Cheyenne	30.25	—8	S.	Clear.	.01
Deadwood	30.45	—14	S. E.	Clear.	
Fort Assinaboine	30.54	—20	S. W.	Clear.	
Fort Custer	30.53	—22	W.	Clear.	
Middle Slope—					
Denver	30.33	4		Clear.	*
Dodge City	30.60	—2	N.	L. snow.	.01
North Platte	30.61	—9	N. W.	Clear.	.01
Canadian Stations—					
Battleford	29.65	—11	S. W.	Hazy.	
Fort Garry	30.34	—15	W.	Clear.	
P. A. Landing	30.28	—16	W.	Clear.	
Kingston	30.23	4	W.	Clear.	
Medicine Hat	30.65	—18	N. E.	Clear.	
Parry Sound	30.27	2	W.	L. snow.	.03
Quappelle	30.58	—20	W.	Clear.	
Minnedosa	30.43	—19	W.	Clear.	
Saugeen	30.34	7	W.	L. snow.	.03
Calgary		—2	N. W.	Clear.	
Toronto	30.37	4	S. W.	Clear.	
Other Points—					
Elliott	30.54	6	N.	Fair.	
Helena	30.34	—1	S. W.	Clear.	.12
Huron, Dak	30.70	—21	N. W.	Clear.	
Las Animas	30.46	—7	S. E.	Clear.	
Little Rock	30.49	25		Clear.	
Salt Lake	30.23	32		Th'ng.	.09
Prince Albert	29.65	—13		Clear.	

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu.	Dr.	Vel	Rain	Weather
6 a. m.	30.512	—6.1	71	N.	12		Clear.
10 a. m.	30.558	—4.0	75	S. W.	9		Cloudy.
2 p. m.	30.590	1.1	79	S. W.	14		Cloudy.
6 p. m.	30.573	—1.8	83	S. W.	8		Clear.
10 p. m.	30.562	—5.2	82	S. W.	7		Clear.

Maximum temperature, 5.2.
Minimum temperature, —6.5.
Mean daily barometer, 30.555.
Mean daily thermometer, 3.4.
Mean daily humidity, 77.

WINTER WHEAT.

Discouraging Reports from the Principal States Producing the Grain.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 18.—S. W. Tallmadge of this city has late reports from many of the principal winter wheat growing States, which show that, owing to the unseasonable fall and winter, winter wheat is in a most unfavorable condition, and that the promise for even a fair crop is not very flattering. Michigan, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, and Kentucky report a large decrease in acreage, and, owing to the severity of the winter, the damage has been very great. The weather has been unusually cold, and many of the principal wheat counties have been bare of snow up to within the last week, and the wheat is wholly frozen out, which will necessitate plowing up in the spring and sowing or planting of other cereals. The damage in these States is variously estimated at from 10 to 25 per cent, Kansas, Missouri and Kentucky being the principal sufferers. The Southern States, especially the Southeast, complain of extended drouth in the fall, which resulted in severe damage to the early-sown wheat, and prevented the sowing of late wheat; consequently the area in these States is reduced to nearly one-half that of last year. Mr. Tallmadge has official advices from all the agricultural department of statistical agents of the principal winter wheat raising States giving the area sown as compared with last year. The figures show a large decrease, ranging from 10 to 33 per cent. Many of the large producing States, including Kansas, Illinois, Missouri, and Indiana, show a large decrease. As compared with last year the shortage is fully 20 per cent. The agricultural department and statistical agents of the spring wheat States say their agents report that there will probably be a large falling off in area sown to wheat this spring. This applies more especially to Iowa, Minnesota, and Dakota. Farmers in these sections say wheat raising has not been profitable for the last two years, and they will give more attention to raising flax and other products which they think will result more profitably to them.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—The celebration of the sixty-eighth anniversary of the American Colonization Society was begun in this city tonight at the Calvary Baptist Church. The annual sermon was preached by the Rev. J. B. Thomas and extracts from the forthcoming Secretary's report were distributed. The receipts of the society during the year were $10,673; payments $12,724. Eighty-one persons were sent to Liberia from the United States. The total number of emigrants sent from the United States to Liberia in the sixty-four years which the colony has been established is 15,736, of which 3,738 have been sent since the close of the Rebellion. The report says the success of the emigrants has been most marked and the calls for passage to Liberia never before so numerous and urgent.

FATAL SHOOTING AT CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—A probable cold-blooded murder occurred here this evening at 6 o'clock. Charles Hodge accused W. R. Jenkins of insulting his sister. A quarrel ensued, when Jenkins attempted to walk away. Hodge drew a revolver and shot him in the right side near the kidney. Tonight Jenkins is alive, but will die before morning.

THE NEW DEAL.

Opposition to Senator Garland for the Position of Attorney-General.

The Promises of the Solid South to Observe Civil-Service Rules Considered Mere Cant,

An Enormous Crowd Expected to Be in Washington at the Inauguration Ceremonies.

SENATOR GARLAND.

AN ORGANIZED MOVEMENT TO PREVENT HIM FROM BECOMING ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—There is apparently an organized effort among Bourbon Democrats to create a sentiment hostile to Senator Garland as a member of the Cabinet on the ground that he is a "Federalist in disguise" and that none but Democrats should be appointed. This movement has been inspired undoubtedly in the interests of rival-candidates from the South, who say that it would be neither good politics nor good sense to make Garland Attorney-General. The points made against him are two: First, that Mr. Garland is a Federalist: that his Democracy consists solely in the advocacy of his section on all occasions where sectional questions are presented, and that whenever any constitutional inquiry, unconnected with geographical divisions, has been before the Senate he has invariably declared in favor of the most liberal and large construction of Federal powers, and if a citizen of the North would undoubtedly have been a Republican and Centralist of the most pronounced type; second, that Mr. Garland as an ex-Confederate could not make the sweeping removals which are desired in the Department of Justice without exciting more political opposition in the North than might be the case if the same acts were done by an Attorney-General who had not been an ex-Confederate. These arguments seem to point to the selection of a North Middle-State man for the Attorney-Generalship.

THE SOUTHERN WING.

THEIR TALK ABOUT CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM THE MEREST CANT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—The Southern men all talk alike on the subject of appointments under the new Administration. Senator Hampton, for instance, says that he will make no personal appeals to the incoming Administration for any appointment. If the President or the head of any of the departments should call upon him for information concerning the qualifications of an applicant for office, he will furnish cheerfully such information on the subject as he may possess. In making recommendations for appointment he will be governed entirely by the knowledge in his possession as to the fitness or competency of the applicant. Yet, when details are suggested, Mr. Hampton lays down the definition that all who made themselves "obnoxious in politics" must be removed. Mr. Hampton probably would not be able to name a Federal officeholder in South Carolina who has not, according to his notion, made himself obnoxious in politics. In view of these definitions of the Southern men, their talk about civil-service reform and conservatism in removals is the merest cant.

OTHER VIEWS.

GALVESTON, Tex., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—The Hon. William H. Crain, Congressman-elect from this district, who has but recently returned from Washington, said today that Judge Hancock is the most prominent Texan of those who have been mentioned for Cabinet positions; that he was a Union man, and the cry of Rebel Brigadier could not be brought against him; and that his ability and statesmanship were conceded and his popularity proved by his repeated election to Congress. Mr. Crain did not believe the appointment of Senator Garland of Arkansas would in the least affect his chances. He said that President Hayes offered a portfolio to Mr. Hancock, but he declined, and Judge Key was chosen. Speaking of the action of Senator Coke in voting against the Grant retirement bill, he said he did not wish to criticise the Senator, but he thought, in consideration of Grant's great public services to the country, the country's representatives could well afford to make this recognition in return.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—A caucus of the Democratic members of the Legislature indorsed and recommended Daniel G. Fowle of this city for Solicitor-General of the United States today, and notified Mr. Cleveland of their action.

THE INAUGURATION.

A TREMENDOUS CROWD EXPECTED IN WASHINGTON MARCH 4.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The Democratic managers of the inauguration are either very much deceived, or there is to be a tremendous crowd here March 4. The papers contain advertisements of windows to rent for inauguration. The lowest price for a window in the third story is $10. Prices range from that to $50. There is another advertisement of thousands of mattresses to be rented, while some enterprising lumber merchants advertise lumber suitable for the erection of temporary structures. It is said that very considerable contributions have been made for the expenses, but the reports do not show large sums from single persons. The committees have already assessed themselves liberally and the committee list is being extended.

GOSSIP.

SPRINGER SAID TO BE CERTAIN OF THE INTERIOR PORTFOLIO.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Springer's friends confidently predict that he will be Secretary of the Interior.

THE PRESIDENT-ELECT'S MOVEMENTS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—Among the callers on President-elect Cleveland today were ex-Gov. and Mrs. Cornell; Mr. Horace A. Hurlbut, receiver of the Chicago *Times*; and Mr. J. H. Oberly, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Illinois. The report that Mr. Cleveland was to visit Chicago was without foundation. The President-elect expects to spend the rest of the time until he goes to Washington in Albany, with the exception of a visit of two or three days to New York about Feb. 1. He has no other plans arranged. Col. Lamont declares that he extended no invitations when in Washington to prominent Democrats to visit Albany. Mr. Cleveland expects to give up the remaining six weeks before inauguration to rest and to quiet consideration of his Cabinet and inaugural message.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

Fatal Duel Between an Officer and Prisoner in Idaho.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Particulars of a fearful tragedy which occurred at Albion, Idaho, are just received. The fatal shooting was between Perry Pleasant, a criminal, and Charles Butterfield, a Deputy Sheriff of Oneida County. Pleasant had been placed in charge of Butterfield and searched by Sheriff Stokes. Butterfield stood guard over Pleasant with a double-barreled shotgun while Stokes went away to make some preparations, leaving the prisoner and guard alone. For a few minutes Pleasant stood quietly, making no sign of trouble, meantime carelessly pulling out a cigar and commencing to light his match on his leg. However, he was in fact endeavoring to get a revolver out of his boot-leg, which Butterfield did not discover until the pistol was out. Both pointed their weapons at each other as quickly as possible and fired almost instantaneously. The pistol-ball struck the abdomen of Butterfield, passing through his body. Butterfield's double-barreled shotgun was loaded with buck-shot, which struck Pleasant in the head, tearing it nearly to pieces and killing him instantly. Butterfield lived only a short time after receiving the shot.

THE FAR WEST.

SANTA FE, N. M., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—The Executive Committee of the Territorial Association of Stockmen has decided to call a convention of delegates of local stock associations at Santa Fé Feb. 25 to take measures to prevent the introduction of diseased cattle into this Territory.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—Tonight at 8 o'clock Mr. G. E. Smith, living in the outskirts of the city, was killed by the force of an explosion of hydrogen gas. Smith, who was aged 60 years, was a retired practicing physician in good circumstances, and at the time he met death he was engaged experimenting. The place where he carried on his chemical experiments was in an outbuilding. The receiver for holding the gas did not show that any gas was being generated and Smith thoughtlessly touched a match. The apparatus was blown into atoms and portions of it struck Smith in the breast. He lived only two hours in an unconscious condition. M. D. Britt, an assistant to the doctor, had just stepped outside the door when the explosion occurred.

ANOTHER SARAH ALTHEA.

A Rich Utica, N. Y., Bachelor Claimed as a Husband a la Hill-Sharon.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Gossips for some time have been whispering around the story of a young woman named Julia A. Godfrey, who claims to be the wife of Richard S. Reynolds, a wealthy retired bachelor of 45, by whom Miss Godfrey was once employed. The story has become public through a motion made before Judge Merwin of the Supreme Court to set aside a confession made by the woman last September that she had no right to sign herself Mrs. Reynolds and a consent to the entrance of judgment to that effect.

Reynolds was formerly senior partner in the firm of Reynolds Bros., shoe manufacturers. In 1879 he retired from the firm worth nearly a million. Subsequently he invested in real estate in Chicago, and for a season engaged in brickmaking there. Desiring to dispose of some of his Utica property he was told that his wife's signature to the deeds was necessary. He denied having a wife, but was told that Miss Godfrey claimed that relationship and was so published in the city directory. He applied to the Supreme Court for an order restraining her from using his name and a decree denying that she was ever his wife. Her sworn answer set forth that she and Reynolds were married in 1881 by written agreement in the Hill-Sharon manner, that and she had his authority to use his name. Before the time came for trial she signed a confession that the allegations in the Reynolds complaint were true and a stipulation consenting to the entrance of the order he desired, in consideration of an engagement not to prosecute her for perjury.

It is this confession and consent which it is now sought to set aside on the ground that the signature was obtained by threats and unknown to her counsel. The affidavit of Miss Godfrey, or Mrs. Reynolds, set forth that while she was employed in the Reynolds factory R. S. Reynolds paid her attentions which led her to believe he wished to marry her; that he did marry her by a written agreement mutually signed, and that the fact was kept secret at his request pending the settlement of certain business matters: that she visited him in Chicago, arriving there Nov. 22, 1881, and remained with Reynolds as his wife at the Atlantic Hotel three days; that he there burned their marriage contract and compelled her to return to Utica and has since refused to acknowledge her as his wife. She alleges that in January, 1884, she was called by the Assistant Rector of Grace Church to the vestry-room where she was introduced to a Mr. White of Chicago, a man about 35 years old, who tried to induce her to sign papers incriminating her with various men, which she refused to do. In conclusion she says she signed the confession of September, 1884, under duress and in consideration of $500 and the following paper:

I hereby acknowledge that the paper which I destroyed at the hotel in Chicago was a marriage contract between myself and Julia A. Godfrey, and that we lived together there as husband and wife. Also that the confession which I composed and wrote over her name was false. R. S. REYNOLDS.

Mr. Reynolds in his answer pronounces the foregoing paper a forgery, as are other papers submitted by plaintiff alleged to have been signed by him. He charges the woman with blackmail, and denies every material allegation made in her complaint. He also says she went to Chicago in 1881 without his procurement, and that, in consideration of her friendlessness, he paid her hotel expenses, but did not remain with her. He insisted that she should return to Utica, and paid her fare. He alleges that Mr. White gave him an entirely different account of the vestry-room interview, and submits affidavits of witnesses that she signed the September confession freely and voluntarily.

Owing to the absence of Mr. White and other material witnesses from the State the court granted further time, intimating by the remark that "the only question before him was whether the confession and stipulation of September, 1884, was signed under duress" that he will deny the motion to reopen the case. Public opinion here is with Reynolds, whose large wealth is considered the object of the woman. She is about 38, and lacks attractions both of form and figure.

THE SPRINGFIELD MUDDLE.

Gen. Logan and Col. Morrison the Only Senatorial Candidates Still in the City—The Lake County Usurper.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Gen. Logan and Col. Morrison were the only Senatorial candidates who remained in the city today. The others and a large majority of the members went home to remain over Sunday. Among those who remained there has been very little talk of the Senatorship or the Speakership, and the town is devoid of news. There is no change in the situation, except that the sickness of a child of Mr. Choisser of Harrisburg, one of the Democrats of the House, may prevent a vote on the Speakership next Tuesday. Mr. Choisser obtained a pair tonight with Yost, a Republican, until Tuesday night, and went home. Haines is expected to attempt to call up the Senatorial election next Tuesday. His candidate is Richard H. Bishop of McHenry, who ran for Congress on the Democratic ticket last fall. He served one term in the Legislature twelve years ago. He is said to be a good campaigner, and to imitate Morrison in his house-to-house canvass.

The skylight over the seat occupied by the Lake County usurper when on the floor of the House fell in today. It is now said he will next Tuesday declare that this is a warning from Providence that a seat on the floor is dangerous, and that he will therefore refuse to resign as Speaker.

STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS.

William Price, Formerly Postmaster of Chicago and an Ex-Member of the Legislature.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—William Price of Libertyville, Ill., formerly owner of the Chicago *Times*, Postmaster of Chicago under President Buchanan, and an ex-member of the Legislature, was discovered lying on the floor of his room at the Leland Hotel at 2 o'clock this morning, suffering from a stroke of paralysis. He arose in the night to ring the bell for assistance, and was stricken down in the middle of the floor, where, some time later, his groans attracted the attention of the night-watchman. The physician in attendance does not think Mr. Price's condition is necessarily dangerous, though sensibility has only partially returned to the left side, which was chiefly involved. Mr. Price is resting easily tonight, and was able intelligently to describe the occurrence this afternoon.

A MURDERED REVENUE COLLECTOR.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—The body of Deputy Revenue Collector N. P. Wheeler, who disappeared a week ago yesterday, has been found in some woods near High Point with the neck broken. An inquest proved that there had been foul play. Wheeler was a brother of Dr. Wheeler, late Revenue Collector of that district, and was apparently popular. Suspicion pointed to Peter Fouste, who runs a mill, and a colored man named Sam Martin. Both are now in jail at Greensboro.

BASE-BALL MATTERS.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 17.—President Von der Ahe of the St. Louis Base-Ball Club was sued in the United States Circuit Court here today by the Toledo Base-Ball Company to recover $650, which, it is claimed, Von der Abe agreed to give the President of the Toledo Club if he would release Barkley and Welch.

BANK-WRECKERS.

Three Officers of Norwich (Conn.) Banks Charged with Plundering Their Vaults.

The Total Amount of Their Stealings Said to Be $200,000 or More.

Systematic Robbery Carried on Ten Years in Order to Speculate in Wall Street.

NORWICH, Conn., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—A tremendous sensation was caused here this morning by a couple of paragraphs in the Sunday morning newspapers announcing a defalcation of $125,000 by Cashier James M. Meech and Assistant Cashier Charles Webb of the old Merchants' National Bank, and William Routh of the Shetucket bank. Little by little the details leaked out today and each additional piece of news swelled the sum total of the embezzlement. It is impossible yet to say exactly how large the defalcation at the Merchants' Bank is, as a systematic robbery of it has been carried on by Meech and Webb for about ten years. Bank-Examiner Mygatt, who has been at work on its books for over a week, says he has not yet reached bottom. Up to this time he believes there is a deficit of about $150,000. In the case of the Shetucket Bank, the deficit is definitly placed at $40,000, making the total $190,000. Some competent judges think it will probably exceed $200,000.

HOW THE ROBBERY WAS DONE.

The three men were all under the surveillance of United States officers. United States District-Attorney Stanton arrived here yesterday, and is assisting Mr. Mygatt. It was Wall street speculation entirely which wrecked the three men. The cashiers worked in collusion and used each bank as a foil to the other. Their plan throughout was to suppress the actual amount of deposits in their banks by altering the figures so that their books should always show figures low enough not to betray the deficit. To be doubly sure of their game there was an understanding between the two banks to exchange securities and moneys in an emergency, should a bank officer descend on them at a critical moment. If the Shetucket Bank was caught short the cashier borrowed of the Merchants' and vice versa.

VICTIMS OF WALL STREET.

For nearly ten years this scheme was worked successfully and year by year the bank's moneys were thrown into the Wall-street whirlpool.

The defalcations from the Shetucket Bank are of a recent date, and were conducted by Webb, in collusion with Routh. All the money went the same way—into Wall street—the three men operating directly with New York brokers, and buying on margin. Meech was a large dealer in Ohio Central stock. He also dealt largely in Union Pacific.

Mr. Routh today said he had lost every dollar.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK.

The Merchants' Bank is one of the oldest and best-known institutions of the kind in Eastern Conneticut. It was founded in 1833. It has always been regarded as one of the safest banks in the city. Mr. Webb was one of the city's most trusted officials and for a great many years he has been City Treasurer.

WOULD NOT LEAVE HIS WIFE.

An Heir to a Fortune Becomes a Section Hand Rather than Desert the Woman of His Choice.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—A special from Martinsville says that last Thursday morning a young man got off the Indianapolis train at that place. He was accompanied by a well-dressed young woman. The couple proceeded to a boarding-house, where board was engaged for a few weeks. The young man inquired for the section boss on the railroad, and was directed to him. He asked for work on the section and presented letters of recommendation from J. J. Turner, Superintendent of the road. There was a vacancy on the section, and he was given work. He went to the depot, where he deposited with the agent his silk hat and gold-headed cane, saying that he probably would not need them for a while. His dress, intelligent bearing, and his actions at once attracted attention. He seemed very reserved and refused to give any of his past history, more than that he had recently been married to the fair young woman who accompanied him. He gave his name as Robinson, from which it was inferred that he was the hero of the late scandal at Troy, N. Y.—the Richmond student in the Polytechnic Institute.

A reporter found him breaking stone on the railroad, and, after reading him the article, Robinson confessed he was the man, and told his story. He said he was thrown into association with a congenial young man who led him astray, and in company with him he spent something like $2,000 in one month. About this time he met Frankie Fay, and became infatuated. The story that she was a woman of immoral character he repudiated. After he met her he threw off all his bad habits.

About this time he became involved in several college difficulties, and his father wrote for him to come home. He saw expulsion staring him in the face if he did not go home, and he could not for a moment think of leaving the girl he loved. He determined to marry her, and they were accordingly married Dec. 4. The marriage he intended to keep a secret from his father, as he knew he would not approve of his marriage to a woman without money. He was finally entrapped by the treachery of a former chum. On his father being informed of the event he telegraphed him asking him to forsake the woman, which proposition was declined. The father's next offer was for him to leave his bride in Troy, come home, and he would set him up in business and after he got settled down he might bring his wife home. His bride received offers to seek a quiet divorce, as had been reported. Jan 1 he received a telegram from his father that he should never have a dollar of his fortune. The young man and his bride immediately departed for New York. On reaching that city, they found a dispatch waiting them from the father. It was simply, "Come home."

The next morning with his bride he was on his way. He reached Richmond after night, and, taking his wife to a hotel, went to his father's residence. The father informed him that he could not allow him to enter the house, but that he would meet him at the hotel. The father proposed to him to forsake his wife and come home, in which case he would make over to him half his fortune. The young man refused, and with his wife came West in search of employment. The first town at which they stopped was Columbus, Ind., where they were met a few hours after their arrival by the enraged father, who had followed them. He repeated his former offer but the young man again refused and came here and applied for work as stated. He says he does not regret his course, though it seemed hard to leave a home of luxury and go to breaking stone on a railroad at $30 per month; there was nothing that could separate him from his wife.

THE REDSKINS.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Disputes and quarrels between whites and Indians have been frequent of late over the possession of certain grazing-lands and right to hunt and fish. This hostility has been greatly increased by a recent collision between whites and Indians near Fort Bidwell, in Grant County, resulting in the death of three of the latter. The Indians concerned are the Piutes and various scattered bands of Columbia River Indians. It is the general impression that early in the spring these Indians will all go on the war-path together.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 18.—The Kiowa Indians in Indian Territory are in distress notwithstanding the aid furnished them by the Government. Five members of this tribe, evidently a hunting party, were found frozen to death some forty miles north of Wichita Falls late Friday evening.

PROHIBITION LAWS DISREGARDED.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—Martin Garber, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, has returned from a trip through this district, which embraces forty-nine counties. At every place visited by him he found the Prohibition law totally disregarded. Beer and whisky are openly called for and openly sold to strangers as well as those known to the saloonkeepers.

The Tribune.

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MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1885.

"SCHUYLER COLFAX" was the subject of Dr. Thomas' sermon at the People's Church yesterday.

SEVERAL million dollars' worth of damage is said to have been done by the recent storm in Northern Ohio.

PITTSBURG & FORT WAYNE brakemen who have been on a strike surrendered unconditionally yesterday.

PROF. SWING spoke yesterday at the Central Church of "the religious peace that is dawning on the world."

CONGRESSMAN SPRINGER's friends confidently predict that he will be Secretary of the Interior in Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet.

THIRTY-EIGHT boys have escaped from the State Reform-School at Trenton, N. J., during the last four weeks, and discipline is in a bad way.

MINISTER MORTON's backers in the New York Senatorial struggle have decided not to withdraw their candidate, but to fight Evarts to the last.

THERE is an impression in Washington that the Cullom Commission bill will pass the Senate. The Reagan bill seems to have but a slim chance.

MR. EDMUND YATES' plans for a luxurious existence in jail have been nipped in the bud by an order from the Home Office restricting him to prison fare and furniture.

A BOY named John Welsh, a pupil in a district school of Seven Hickory Township, Ill., is said to have died from a beating given him by his teacher with a baseball bat.

SOUTHERN men in Congress have taken the cue given them by Cleveland's civil-service letter, and declare that they will remove from office only those who have "made themselves obnoxious in politics." It is thought that this definition will be found to apply admirably to all Republicans.

THE work of the investigating committee appointed to look into the matter of alleged undervaluation of imported goods at the New York Custom-House may extend to an overhauling of the entire department. Several trunkfuls of complaints of irregularities are said to be on file at the Treasury in Washington.

GREAT preparations are being made in Washington for the inauguration. Thousands of mattresses are offered to rent, and prices for windows range from $10 to $50. Very considerable contributions are said to have been made to cover the expenses, but no large sums appear to have been subscribed by individuals.

TAMMANY HALL is said to be completely shorn of its local power in politics, and it is not thought that the General Government will give John Kelly's faction any recognition. Recent defections have seriously crippled Tammany, and the County Democracy will enjoy the distinction, for a time at least, of being the recognized regular Democracy of the City of New York.

STRICT enforcement of the Excise law is insisted upon by the New York City authorities in regard to Sunday closing. Five hundred liquor-dealers met in Irving Hall yesterday and adopted resolutions pledging themselves to assist the police to enforce the law. This action was determined upon on the ground that citizens would find themselves compelled to demand a modification of the statute.

DR. G. E. SMITH of Denver, Colo., was killed night before last by an explosion of hydrogen gas. Dr. Smith had been making some chemical experiments, and was generating hydrogen gas. Not knowing that there was any of the gas in the receiver, he touched a match incautiously and the apparatus blew up. His assistant had just stepped out of the door for a moment when the explosion occurred.

NEWS is received of a double tragedy at Albion, Idaho. Perry Pleasant, a criminal, was placed in charge of Charles Butterfield, a Deputy Sheriff. Butterfield stood guard over his prisoner with a double-barreled shotgun. The latter took advantage of an opportunity to draw a revolver from his bootleg and put a bullet through the Sheriff. Butterfield, though mortally wounded, blew Pleasant's head off with buckshot.

TO THE statement that the proposed imposition by the German Government of a discriminating tariff upon American cereals would be a violation of the treaty with Prussia of 1828 answer is made that the German Empire is not the Prussia of 1828. This would seem to imply that the treaty of 1828 with Prussia is no longer in force between the United States and Germany. The State Department at Washington takes the ground that the treaty is still operative.

NONE of the annual appropriation bills has as yet become a law. The Military Academy Appropriation bill has been sent to a conference committee. The Pensions and the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bills have passed the House and are now in the Senate Committee on Appropriations. The River and Harbor bill is in the House. The Naval bill is under consideration. The Army, Post-Office, Fortifications, Sundry Civil, Legislative, Executive and Judicial, and Deficiency bills are still in course of preparation by sub-committees. It is possible that the Army, Navy, and Post-Office bills will be reported to the House during the week.

A MONSTER is said to have been discovered in the woods near Olney, Ill., which is described as having a head resembling that of a negro, a neck two or three feet long covered with red hair, a scaly body five or six feet in length, and a curly tail. Its feet are webbed and its toes armed with long claws. A hunter who ventured incautiously near the creature was struck by its tail and knocked twenty feet. A party has been organized to capture the animal.

TODAY in the Senate at Washington will be devoted to eulogies of the late Senator Anthony. Twelve Senators have announced their intention to speak. It is expected that the remainder of the week will be occupied with the consideration of the Inter-State Commerce bill and the Nicaragua treaty. In the list of special orders are the Texas Pacific Land-Grant Forfeiture bill and Senator Van Wyck's bill declaring certain railroad-grant lands subject to taxation.

SPEAKER CARLISLE says that there is no probability of an extra session of Congress. He thinks there is no danger of a failure to pass any of the appropriation bills. The talk of an extra session, he declares, comes from the people interested in the pending treaties. These treaties are dead so far as the present Congress is concerned, and it is not likely that the next Administration will be inclined to take them up in view of the fact that the general sentiment of the Democratic party is against them.

AN organized movement hostile to Senator Garland's Cabinet prospects is reported to be on foot among the Bourbon Democrats in Washington. It is charged that Senator Garland is a Federalist in disguise, and that as an ex-Confederate he could not make the sweeping removals which are desired in the Department of Justice without exciting more opposition in the North than might be the case if the same thing were done by an Attorney-General who was not an ex-Confederate. It is thought that these arguments point to a Northern Middle-State man for the Attorney-Generalship.

THE Senate bill placing Gen. Grant upon the retired list will come before the House of Representatives today. It will be recommended by the Military Committee, and will probably pass by a decided vote. It is thought that President Arthur will avoid reversing his action on the Fitz John Porter bill by leaving the Grant bill unsigned for ten days, in which case it becomes as much a law as if he signed it. Gen. Sherman spent several days in Washington recently, and interviewed nearly all the leading Democrats in the House. He told them that Gen. Grant's trust fund was invested for him by George Jones in Wabash stock, and that it has yielded no income for some time. This income was not guaranteed by the Morgan estate, as has been reported.

THE South Infirmary of the Insane Asylum at Kankakee, Ill., caught fire early yesterday morning and was burned to the ground. Seventeen of the forty-five patients in the building perished in the flames. Among the dead was a brother of State Senator Hereley of Chicago. Thirteen of the bodies have been recovered; the others are buried in the ruins. The scene at the fire is described as a horrible one. The patients ran in and out of the burning building with nothing on but their night-clothes, the temperature being 12° below zero. Many were badly frozen and otherwise injured. One man ran into the building three times after being rescued and finally perished. The loss was $25,000.

LATEST advices from Indian Territory report that the United States troops under Col. Hatch are within seven miles of the fortified camp of the Oklahoma boomers at Stillwater. Col. Hatch has garrisoned Fort Russell, nine miles from Stillwater. His last dispatch to the War Department was to the effect that a collision seemed imminent. The boomers number about 250 men, with a few women. Col. Hatch has a company of infantry and 350 cavalry. Capt. Couch, the leader of the boomers, is reported to be willing to risk a skirmish on the ground that it would create popular sympathy and compel favorable action by Congress. Col. Hatch is delaying in order to give the invaders a chance to retreat, his instructions being to avoid bloodshed if possible.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

Two failures—one in the banking business and the other in the iron trade—involving liabilities of $7,000,000 were announced in one day last week. The markets winked a little when the blow struck them, the public had a chill somewhat resembling the shivers experienced during the panic of last May, and the affair was over so far as the immediate effect was concerned. If a large number of bankers or iron-men had been on the edge of bankruptcy or a great many speculators had been weighted with stocks or commodities beyond their strength, the squall would not have passed by without making a good deal more wreckage. We are justified, then, in taking courage from the way in which the country has borne such a test. The force of these failures is broken by the fact that they grew out of a condition of things that no longer exists. If they had been due to some new danger we might well be alarmed. There will be more of the same sort—perhaps some involving equally large liabilities—but we may be sure that with the enormous amount of liquidation we have had and with the present low plane of prices the evils arising from such disasters are substantially a thing of the past. There will be for several months a conflict of forces—on the one side failures, doubt as to the expediency of continuing business in many quarters, and discouragement at the apparent deadness of the markets; on the other side a gradual increase in the consumption of commodities, mills starting up here and there, advancing prices, and finally a pronounced assertion of the vigor and recuperative power of the country.

Such is the course of events that the present condition of agriculture, manufacturing, and exchange seems to foreshadow. The carrying companies form an uncertain and a disturbing element. Saturday's developments indicate an utter demoralization of the trunk-line pools and a disposition on the part of the roads to accept any price for their services they can get. This, added to the ever-present evils of watered stock and secrecy in management, will naturally have a depressing effect on the stock market. Our securities are in a little more favor in London, but those who handle them with any confidence are considered decidedly venturesome persons. The money market is not changing much on either side of the water so far as rates are concerned. Funds that can be quickly recovered by the lender loan at low percentages in New York and at comparatively high ones in London. This state of things has developed in the United States an unusually large investment demand for sixty-day sterling bills. The handling of foreign bills has in past years been confined for the most part to a few houses having special facilities for such transactions, but it is said that these bills are now bought largely by bankers in the interior. This is striking evidence of the difficulty of getting satisfactory employment for capital.

There is no increase in the volume of trade nor are there any developments of an unfavorable character. A better demand for some classes of goods, notably cloths, has been reported at various points, but the clearing-house statistics and other tests point to no general change. The labor market is more agitated than usual. The wonder is, however, that labor troubles are so few and that the evidence of poverty and suffering is so slight. In England and at some points on the Continent the condition of the laborers is little short of desperation.

AN INSULT TO GEN. GRANT.

The bill for the retirement of Gen. Grant which passed the Senate a few days ago voiced the sentiments of all loyal people in this country and was hailed with satisfaction. As it was drawn by Judge Edmunds it relieved the President from the insuperable objections he had against the Fitz John Porter bill, and it was accepted by the people as an eminently proper way of placing Gen. Grant beyond want in the future. So long as Gen. Grant was left unprovided for there was a feeling among the people that a duty had been neglected, and consequently there was more than ordinary satisfaction expressed upon the passage of this bill by a strong vote, and it was confidently anticipated, especially after the profuse declarations of admiration for the General made by Southern Brigadiers in return for his handsome treatment of Gen. Lee and his army at Appomattox, that the bill would meet with no opposition in the House.

The popular confidence, however, was not well grounded. There is little doubt that the House Democrats, under the lead of Rosecrans and Slocum, intend to change the Senate bill into the form of the Fitz John Porter bill, so that the President can't sign it without stultification. Slocum is a chum of Porter and belongs to the old McClellan gang, and Rosecrans hates Grant for overshadowing him in military success and renown. He has never forgiven Grant for rescuing the remnant of his army at Chattanooga, which was starving and caught in a trap like a rat, and superseding him at the same time. Rosecrans was one of the conspicuous military failures developed during the War. Rosecrans and Slocum therefore declare that their Military Committee will not report the Senate bill to the House unless it be amended in the shape of the Porter bill, which was vetoed by the President; so that if he signs it to secure Grant's retirement he will not only be compelled to eat his own veto message but to establish a precedent for the future restoration of Porter to the army. In the one case they say if Porter cannot be restored then Grant shall not, and in the other they declare that if Grant is "retired" then Porter must be. In both cases they place the traitor Porter on the same plane with the patriot Grant, and rank the merits of the former as high as the latter!

Rather than allow such an amended bill to pass the Republicans of the House should use their utmost efforts to defeat it and let the Democrats bear the obloquy of it when they come into power. It is an insult to Gen. Grant, to every soldier of the army who fought under him, and to every loyal man in the North, that the hero of so many battles, the conqueror of the Rebel Confederacy, the preserver of the Union should be made to carry the offensive weight of Fitz John Porter, who did his utmost to assist the Rebels whom Gen. Grant was crushing. Gen. Grant served his country faithfully and effectively; Fitz John Porter was unfaithful at the critical hour—refusing to fight, losing thereby a great battle, which resulted in lasting harm to the Union cause. To make Gen. Grant's restoration and retirement dependent upon rewarding treachery, to say that the General who crowned the struggle with victory shall not be rewarded unless the General who was tried by his peers, found guilty of insubordination and refusal to fight, and dismissed from the army in disgrace is also rewarded, is too much for the patience of loyal people to endure. Better let the matter drop forever, better let the country be taxed with ingratitude to its preservers, than submit to an insult of this kind.

The Brigadiers are willing that Grant shall be rewarded if the same reward is extended to the man who helped them and who cannot be charged with their defeat. It is a burning shame that the country's greatest soldier should be exposed to any possibility of want in his old age; but rather than link him arm in arm with one of the country's betrayers as national beneficiaries let the bill go. The people will find a way to help Gen. Grant which does not involve the accompanying reward of treason.

WALL STREET NIHILISM.

While the apprehensions of the country are being excited by wild and vague talk about the probable destruction of property by arming bands of "Socialists" and other "poor devils" out of work and too poor to buy guns and ammunition, vast destruction of property is going on in the very citadel of our wealth and at the hands of some of the most powerful men in the country.

The few dollars that are lost by the sporadic outbursts of violence by men out of work here and there are nothing in comparison with the devastation that is being wrought by the Nihilism of the wreckers of Wall street. Even the millions swallowed up in the fiendish disorders of 1877 at Pittsburg did not cost the country as much in money or in morals as a single one of the scandalous railroad robberies that have been engineered in Wall street in the last few years. And yet such is the boundless impudence of the class of men who are throwing around this financial dynamite that they attempt to fasten on those who expose their anarchical practices the stigma of being "Communists," and such is the ineffable folly of mankind that they succeed in inducing a very large class of people to visit on the heads of the men who expose these depredations the opprobrium which should fall on the depredators.

The Nihilism which wrecks corporations is responsible for much the larger part of the shrinkage of more than one thousand millions of dollars which occurred on the New York Stock Exchange during the period of depression the country is passing through. It was the fatal blow given to the confidence of investors by the wanton betrayal of every trust by a few unscrupulous men which more than any other reason causes the hard times and the impoverishment of the last two years. The civilized world rings with the noise of the explosion of dynamite under London bridge, and rightly so, but why pass over so lightly the explosions which have destroyed already hundreds of millions of values? Not one of the perpetrators of these conspiracies against wealth has been punished. Take so peculiarly flagrant a case as that of the Union Pacific. The Government has been villanously cheated, sixty millions of bogus and illegal stock has been sold to confiding investors, Congress has been corrupted, Legislatures and courts all over the country have been tampered with, and a shock has been given to values which will be injuriously felt by American railroad securities for many years. The Wabash scandal is another case of the same kind. The Erie is yet another. The singular feature of these exploits of the dynamite-throwers of the Stock Exchange is that they are almost all the work of a single set of conspirators, and that instead of being punished the perpetrators have been rewarded with fame, power, and wealth, and have plenty of good company, as may be seen by reading the names of their fellow directors in the various enterprises in which they are engaged.

Three occurrences in Wall street lately will give fresh illustrations of what is meant by Wall-street Nihilism. Last July the Texas & Pacific Railroad found itself unable to pay the interest on its bonds. Instead of making an open and candid statement of the real condition of affairs to the bondholders and inviting them to coöperate in such action as might be for the joint advantage of all concerned, what was done? The enterprising mouse-trap man who had sold these bonds to the public and was responsible for the bankruptcy of the road bought up the unpaid coupons from his victims. These persons thought at first that he was doing them a great favor until they found that he, as the possessor of the coupons, had the precedence over them, tho they owned the bonds from which the coupons had been cut, and that it was in his power to obtain a receiver in his interest and against their interest. Precisely the same trick has been attempted on the bondholders of the Houston & Texas Central Road by the Pacific Coast syndicate, who have done more than any one, except the mouse-trap man, to destroy the morals and values of the country. The road could not pay, but the bondholders were informed that the syndicate would buy the coupons. But by this time the experience of the Texas Pacific bondholders had taught investors that surrendering coupons in this way meant that for the small amount of money received for the coupons they sold their rights as mortgagees to take possession of property in default, since the coupons are held alive and uncanceled and are a prior lien on it ahead of the bonds.

The latest piece of anarchy of this sort is the attempt by the managers of the Elevated roads of New York to issue bonds to the amount of nearly a million dollars on some side tracks, tho these are expressly excluded from the terms of the mortgage. The trustees of the mortgage resigned rather than become accessories to a swindle on the public who were to be induced to buy these bonds on the supposition that they were secured by original mileage of new structure. By such abuses the powers given to corporations to combine capital for the promotion of industry are being used to destroy capital and impede industry, spreading financial distrust, which is to the production of wealth and the efficiency of labor what corrosion is to iron.

Outbursts of physical violence by the poor are not more fatal to the genius of our civilization than these insidious and consuming attacks on values which have been created by the thousands of millions out of confidence of man in man and which shrivel up if that confidence is shown to be visionary.

WHY THE LEGISLATURE IS TIED.

There were some errors in the table of Senatorial Districts published in Saturday's TRIBUNE, and we therefore republish it corrected. Senators were elected last fall from all the *even* numbered districts. Those belonging to the *odd* districts were elected two years ago:

Senatorial districts.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.
*1. Cook County	749	.....
*2. Cook County	3,861	.....
*3. Cook County	1,683	.....
†4. Cook County	2,110	.....
*5. Cook County	.....	2,453
*6. Cook County	1,020	.....
*7. Cook County	3,476	.....
*9. Cook County	1,196	.....
†11. Cook County	.....	782
†13. Cook County	.....	1,669
*8. Lake, McHenry, Boone	4,323	.....
*10. Winnebago, Ogle	4,797	.....
*12. Jo Daviess, Carroll, Stephenson	1,771	.....
*14. Kane, Du Page	4,250	.....
†15. Will	1,106	.....
*16. Kankakee, Iroquois	1,858	.....
*17. De Kalb, Kendall, Grundy	4,486	.....
*18. Livingston, Ford	1,324	.....
*19. Whiteside, Lee	2,276	.....
†20. Marshall, Woodford, Tazewell	.....	1,293
*21. Rock Island, Henry	3,080	.....
*22. Knox, Fulton	2,140	.....
†23. La Salle	.....	247
†24. Henderson, Hancock, Mercer	357	.....
*25. Bureau, Putnam, Stark	1,601	.....
†26. Peoria	.....	705
*27. Warren, McDonough	696	.....
*28. McLean	1,868	.....
*29. Logan, Macon	55	.....
*30. De Witt, Piatt, Champaign	1,317	.....
*31. Vermilion, Edgar	1,256	.....
†32. Douglas, Coles, Cumberland	.....	142
†33. Shelby, Moultrie, Effingham	.....	3,203
†34. Mason, Menard, Cass, Schuyler	.....	1,850
†35. Adams	.....	1,916
†36. Pike, Brown, Calhoun	.....	2,091
†37. Scott, Green, Jersey	.....	2,199
†38. Morgan, Macoupin	.....	1,043
†39. Sangamon	.....	833
†40. Christian, Montgomery	.....	1,225
†41. Madison	.....	252
†42. Bond, Clinton, Washington	.....	631
†43. Fayette, Marion, Jefferson	.....	1,492
*44. Clay, Richland, Wayne, Edwards	254	.....
†45. Clark, Crawford, Jasper	.....	1,129
†46. Lawrence, Wabash, White, Hamilton	.....	1,643
†47. St. Clair	.....	1,592
†48. Monroe, Randolph, Perry	.....	925
*49. Saline, Pope, Hardin, Massac, etc.	947	.....
†50. Alexander, Union, Jackson	.....	458
*51. Pulaski, Johnson, Williamson, etc.	1,456	.....
Total	54,250	29,088

NOTE—Districts to which a * are prefixed are Republican; those preceded by a † are Democratic.

It will be seen that Blaine carried twenty-eight districts and Cleveland twenty-three, but there are only twenty-six Republican Senators to twenty-five Democrats. The Fourth District, with 2,110 Republican majority, was willfully and maliciously thrown away in a faction fight by running two candidates for Senator and two sets of House candidates.

The Fifteenth District, consisting of Will County and giving Blaine 1,106 majority, went Democratic two years ago, electing a Democratic Senator, who holds over, and last fall one House member was fooled away by "plumping" on the other one.

The Twenty-fourth District was lost for Senator by 41 votes, altho Blaine carried it by 357 votes over Cleveland, which was caused by a fusion of the Greenback and Democratic votes on Mr. Streeter. Butler received 422 votes, and these, uniting on Streeter, elected him, which would not have sufficed if St. Judas had not decoyed 206 Republicans from their party to the support of his fraudulent ticket. The Republicans are thus cut down to twenty-six Senators and have but one majority, altho they carried the State by more than 25,000 majority over the Democrats. In the House they fared even worse. Besides losing two members in the Fourth and Fifteenth Districts, the Johnnies beat them out of one in the Twenty-ninth District by decoying 371 Republicans away from their party.

The Republicans had a bad run of luck in several districts, losing them by a mere handful of votes. Thus, as stated, they lost the Twenty-fourth District by 41 votes; they lost the Twenty-third by 247 votes, the Thirty-second by 142 votes, and the Forty-first by 252 votes. The Republican strength is piled up in a dozen Northern districts, each giving over 2,000 majority, while the Democrats carried as many by less than 1,200. The Republican districts average more than 2,000 majority apiece, while the districts carried by the Democrats average but 1,100, and this is the reason the Legislature is not Republican by decisive majorities in each House. The popular will demands that the Republicans shall control the legislation of the session and elect a Republican to represent the State in the National Senate; but that will is nullified by the advantage the minority has in the apportionment and by the perverse action of factions and side-show parties.

THE NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION.

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* replies to the mild criticisms of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE upon the management of the exposition in that city, and absurdly seeks to make it appear that "the sectional prejudices and "bitterness of THE TRIBUNE prevent it from "seeing anything good in the South." This is the merest bosh, and shows that the *T.-D.* has misconceived the article in THE TRIBUNE by not reading it carefully.

THE TRIBUNE said that the exposition men laid it out on too large a scale for their resources and that the expenditure of money was unnecessarily large for the occasion—taking into account that New Orleans is only a city of the third class in population and wealth and is located in a thinly-populated country which cannot contribute any great number of daily visitors—and every one now admits all this to be true. It was suggested also that too much was spent on buildings and that the exposition was opened six or eight weeks too soon. No one now denies this. Everybody knows that it was opened in the middle of the worst winter season in New Orleans, when rain, slush, cold, and "northers" prevail. THE TRIBUNE also pointed out a great neglect on the part of the management in not providing a good, hard road from the city to the exposition grounds, which a little of the wasted money would have built, and thereby provided the public better and pleasanter access than through several miles of mud, which have repelled tens of thousands of people from visiting the exposition.

These statements are all true, and the financial failure of the exposition proves it, we are sorry to say. The extravagance practiced by the management is intimated in the following extract from the New Orleans *Picayune*, a cautious and conservative journal:

> Concerning the prospective resources of the exposition the public have no means of drawing any conclusions. The attendance and the running expenses thus far are known only to the management, and the calculations as to future income are likewise a mere matter of conjecture, as far as the citizens are concerned. We believe the management have already entered upon a course of retrenchment, and very largely curtailed the first estimates of attendance, which were *extravagant in the extreme*. They had, it is true, nothing but conjecture on which to base the estimate of income, and were doubtless deceived by their hopes as to both the influx of strangers and the local patronage, but practice is a safer guide than theory, and prudence has already dictated *an enormous reduction in estimates*.

That the management is out of money is admitted. That it is in debt is admitted. That its attempt to raise money by popular subscription has failed is admitted. That its management is now considering the scheme of a lottery, in which $500,000 worth of tickets shall be sold, representing $200,000 worth of premiums, is also stated in the Associated Press dispatches from that city. All this goes to show that the exposition thus far has been a failure.

We regret that it should be so, but it is not going to help the exposition to falsely declare it a success. There is yet time to retrieve the losses, if the people of New Orleans are willing to put their hands into their pockets and help lift it out of its present slough of despond. From the middle of February until May is a delightful season in New Orleans, and doubtless large numbers of Northern people will go down there to see it. We hope it will yet be able to pay all its expenses, and it can do so if the people of New Orleans are ready to contribute liberal aid and if a wise economy is practiced in its running expenses. But this item from a New Orleans dispatch to a contemporary does not hold out much prospect of liberality on the part of the wealthy citizens and ruling classes:

> The New Orleans Exposition managers have sent out a canvassing committee to solicit subscriptions to defray expenses and keep the show running. A review of the Treasurer's receipt-book up to date shows the singular fact that, although officeholding is the most thrifty of all our industries, not a dollar has been received from a single Congressman, State or city officer, except State-Treasurer Burke, the Director-General, and amounts, aggregating generally $5, from the Mayor and two city employés. The non-subscribers include Senators Gibson and Eustis, whose wealth is rated up in the millions; Gov. McEnery; the judiciary, including Judge Fenne, who made such a brilliant appeal for contributions last night. With less than half a dozen exceptions not a Democratic politician is down for a dollar. The Republicans have been more generous. Ex-Gov. Warmoth is down for $1,000; so is Andrew Hero, Chairman of the Republican committee that elected Hahn to Congress. Ex-Mayor Heath and Attorney Beckwith each give $100, while Gens. Badger and Souer, the colored man James Lewis, Bonzano, and others give handsome amounts.

Germany to Gobble Holland and France Belgium.

Passages like this from the London *Times* appear frequently of late in the English and Continental newspapers, which indicate that Germany has her longing eyes on Holland and her rich colonies, and if the cat looks closely at the mouse it generally precedes a spring and a meal:

> The Emperor, in opening the Reichstag, ostentatiously dwelt on the accord with France; and with reference to the rumored but impossible visit of Prince Bismarck to Paris the latest indiscretion has been committed by a Berlin semi-official paper, which lays stress on the understanding with France and holds out a prospect of an eventual interview between the two Premiers elsewhere than at Paris. It is significant, indeed, that none of these indiscretions are committed by the organs of the French Cabinet, and if a feeler is sometimes thrown out here it must be looked for in the columns of some Opposition or sensational paper. What is the mystery of this attitude? Germany has undoubtedly every interest in trying to insure the peaceful enjoyment of her conquests by offering France every facility for expansion abroad, so that the latter may gain far off the laurels she formerly earned in Europe.
>
> One vainly asks, however, what tangible advantage France can derive from an understanding with Germany. Germany cannot and will not renounce her conquests and restore France her lost territory for the sake of her alliance. Program-mongers, indeed, shrinking from no cutting up of the map of the world, just as a blind tailor would a piece of cloth, have devised combinations. Whenever, according to them, France parts company with England, leaving the latter isolated and powerless in Europe, Russia being free to move in Asia, Austria to advance on the Balkans, Italy afraid to stir in any direction, and Spain hemmed in by the Pyrenees, France and Germany will be absolute masters of the Continent. Germany, they say, will then annex Holland, thus completing an immense empire, acquiring coasts and flourishing colonies with a maritime population, overawing other naval Powers, and insuring Germany unparalleled prosperity, while France will seize on Belgium and will find this sufficient compensation for the loss of Alsace-Lorraine. In proof of the existence of this scheme they point to the death of the Prince of Orange and the de-facto devolution of the Dutch throne on a German princely line, as also to the providential death of Lord Ampthill, whose close friendship would have prevented Prince Bismarck from nourishing such designs against England; and they quote the ironical remark of a Belgian statesman at the time of the recent disturbances: "We wanted to show ourselves ripe for annexation."

JULY 1, 1885, Canadian fish will pay the duties imposed by the tariff act. The duty on mackerel is one cent a pound; herring, one-half cent; other fish pickled in barrels, one cent; smoked, dried, 50 cents a hundred pounds.

THE following paragraph in relation to Edmond About, whose death was reported yesterday, will be of special interest now. It is taken from a Paris letter to the New Orleans *Picayune*: "Speaking of journals and journalists, have you heard that the *XIXme Siecle* and Edmond About are going to the bad? The stockholders held a meeting the other day and all but four voted in favor of winding up a concern which only three years ago was among the best-paying newspapers in Paris. Then the stock was good for a dividend of 40 francs on a par value of 500. This year the dividend has fallen to 1 franc and 40 centimes, and as the circulation has dropped from 26,000 to 10,000, the stockholders have begun to kick over the traces. About left the *Soir* and started the *XIXme Siecle* in 1871; it got along very well, but after some years its founder began to wholly neglect it, often staying away for months at a time. He got colonization on the brain, and although drawing a salary of $6,000, with $1,600 additional allowed him for carriage hire, he used to run off to Algeria, leaving his editorial work to be done by M. Bauer, whose salary was only $2,400. It is true that Bauer had considerable assistance from such writers as Francisque Sarcey, Charles Bigot, Henri Fouquier, Louis Henrique, and Eugene Liebert, but it was he who had to do About's work. By the way, Sarcey is paid $4,800 a year for an article supposed to be contributed daily and which is never longer than a column and a half of the *Picayune*. About, who is a member of the French Academy, has, it seems, got into the habit of buying things through the advertising columns without accounting for this arrangement to the stockholders. It has been charged that he furnished his house, especially his kitchen, in this economical manner."

A POLECAT has ensconced itself on the Speaker's chair and the members appear afraid to go near it lest their clothes may be spoiled; but is there not sand enough among any of them to remove the cat? Cronkrite and Fuller were selected to do it; but the former holds the latter back and refuses to disturb the evil-scented animal himself.

THE ex-Rebels are inventing lies about Gen. Sherman in order to punish him for what he has said recently of Jeff Davis. The Baltimore *Sun* publishes this dispatch from a liar in Richmond, Va.:

> Mr. E. M. Richeson, a thoroughly reliable gentleman of this city, who was proprietor of a wharf-boat at Vicksburg, Miss., at the breaking out of the War, this evening makes public the substance of an interview he had at that period with Maj. (now General) W. T. Sherman. Mr. Richeson says he was aroused from sleep one night by Capt. Spotts of the steamer Eclipse, who introduced him to Maj. Sherman, who was then in command of the regulars being transported from the Baton Rouge Arsenal to the Northern side of the line. Maj. Sherman said: "Mr. Richeson, I had you waked up to ask if you would be kind enough to take charge of the corpse of one of my men and have the body decently interred." Mr. Richeson told him that he would. He then asked the Major what he thought of the situation. "Do you think there will be a war, Major?" Sherman said: "Mr. Richeson, I am afraid there will be trouble," and then added (in substance): "I have spent many years in the South, where I have received only the kindest treatment, and before I would fight these people I would lose my right arm." Mr. Richeson says he is curious to know whether Gen. Sherman remembers this interview.

The *Globe-Dem.* comments on the above thusly:

> Gen. Sherman probably does not remember this interview, for the reason that it never could have occurred, because (1) Gen. Sherman never held the rank of Major—it and Lieutenant-Colonel are the only ranks between Second Lieutenant and full General which he never held; (2) Gen. Sherman never commanded United States troops at the Baton Rouge Arsenal; (3) at the time of the outbreak of the War Gen. Sherman had not been in the military service of the United States for several years; he was a Louisiana college Professor, and had been a lawyer, a broker, and almost everything except a soldier.

THE people of Akron, O., are much concerned over a serious and wide-spread malady which has prostrated 300 of the 700 men employed in Aultman, Miller & Co.'s Mower and Reaper Works in that city. Many others throughout the city are also suffering from the same trouble. The symptoms are violent purging and griping pains in the stomach and bowels. No deaths have yet been reported. The cause of the trouble has not been located.

THE demise of the daily edition of the New York *Star* is credited by the *Herald* of that city to the scheming of John Kelly to get possession of the entire stock at a low figure, and then to put more money into it and enlarge it. It is more likely, however, that this alleged scheme of the Tammany leader is only a cover for what is an actual collapse. Disguise it as they may, the election of Cleveland was a crusher on Tammany and John Kelly and their organ, the *Star*. Other combinations have come to the front. There are no more war-whoops in the Tammany wigwams, nor are the warriors any longer in quest of scalps. The collapse of the *Star* means the collapse of Kelly and Tammany. It may still have life enough to squabble in wards, but it is no longer a recognized dictator in the politics of New York. Its demise would be a matter for rejoicing were it not that the factions which nominated and worked for Cleveland are even more corrupt than Tammany, and that their leaders, who have been indicted for their corruptions, remain unpunished and in undisturbed possession of their offices through the grace of Curtis' model civil-service reformer—Grover Cleveland.

NIAGARA has once more assumed her winter garb. The strong west winds in the last few days broke up the heavy lake ice, and the winds changing to the south brought it down over the falls in enormous quantities into the gorge, forming a mammoth ice bridge. The fringe-ice hanging from the rocks adjacent to the falls, with the heavy stalactites and the shrub-ice on the trees, formed from the spray, together with a white, snow ground, present a beautiful picture.

THE 5th of the present month Jefferson Davis wrote to a Confederate reunion at Shreveport, La.:

> In heart and in mind I will be with those who bravely struggled to maintain the right, and still honor the truth, despite its overthrow, and hopefully look forward to the resurrection which truth's eternity insures.

This language, which is written in a species of Southern cipher, is perfectly well understood in Dixie. Translated into plain American it reads thusly: "In heart and mind I will be with those who bravely struggled to destroy the Union and on its ruins found a Southern slaveholding oligarchy [called the Truth], and despite the overthrow of the Confederacy hopefully look forward to the resurrection of the Lost Cause, which, having for its corner-stone the right to hold fellow-beings in chattel servitude, is so sacred that the States once practicing it have an eternal right to secede from the Union whenever they can do it, in order to restore the old privilege of Southern aristocrats to lash their living out of the toil of unpaid black men." That is precisely what old Jeff means as understood in the South, and it is for uttering such sentiments that he is so popular among the Democrats of Dixie.

THE canvas-back duck feeds almost exclusively upon celery-tops, and consequently there is a decided flavor of celery in the meat. A clever deception often practiced upon people by cooks is to take a red-head duck, stuff him with celery, and cook him. The flesh becomes flavored with celery, like the canvas-back, and it is said that there is not one man in 100 who can tell the difference.

THE first thing for the Legislature to do tomorrow is to bounce the harlequin Haines and to elect a temporary presiding officer who will obey the will of the House and put motions and announce votes. The next step is to proceed to elect a Speaker, organize the House, and begin business. For two weeks a clown has converted the House into a circus and prevented its organization, to the disgrace of the members who have permitted his antics and to the scandal of the State which suffers from them. Abate the nuisance and stop this nonsense.

THE record of the amount of public money received by British peers and their relatives since 1850 stands: Dukes, £9,760,000; Marquises, £8,905,050; Earls, £48,181,202; Viscounts, £11,241,202; Barons, £31,126,188; total, £109,[illegible]632. Among the Dukes the Duke of Beaufort has had the greatest number of relatives provided for by the public; among the Marquises, the Marquis of Waterford; among the Earls, the Earl of Kimberley; among the Viscounts, Viscount Strathallan; among the Barons, Lord Carrington.

CURRENT NOTES.

The drill-room of the Sixty-fifth Regiment at Buffalo, N. Y., is 278 feet long by 178 feet wide.

A correspondent of the New York Sun inquires if Benedict Arnold and Aaron Burr were eulogized in their time in the United States Senate.

"Did the cashier's accounts balance?"
"No."
"That's odd."
"Yes, but it would have been odder if it had been even."—*Travelers' Magazine.*

A big snowy owl who lodges in the barn of Al Nichols in the Sierra Valley, California, has in his larder for the winter the other day [illegible] big mice, several large rats, and chipmunks, etc., without number. The owl is a wise bird and looks out for No. 1.

Senator-elect Payne, the largest stockholder in and one of the managers of the Standard Oil Company, gave $170,000 to the Democratic cause in the last campaign. Mr. Payne's son-in-law, [illegible] Whitney of New York, is said to be booked for Secretary of the Treasury.

The English *Journal of Education* prints the following as bona fide answers to questions in recent examinations: "William Pitt began life by playing the cornet in the Blues;" "Dryden was a man in high position, Pope lower, Johnson still lower. Johnson was a frequenter of the [illegible] Tavern in the Strand;" "Zacharias and Elizabeth had a son named John. When he grew older he had his head cut off to please a young lady."

Under the operation of high license the number of drinking places in Missouri has fallen from 3,600 to 3,150, while the revenue from licenses has increased from $438,000 to $1,164,000. Two defects in the law require to be remedied—licenses for [illegible] and beer are put at a nominal sum, and [illegible] as a promiscuous business is done under them; and the minimum penalty of $40 for violating the law is found too small. The Legislature will be asked to strengthen the law at both these points.

An Albany gentleman, who broke a rule of the Associated Charities by giving alms in the street, tells an instance which gives a curious commentary on human nature. A poor woman, with a child, met him and said: "O, sir, you are [illegible] happy, and I should be perfectly happy if I could only have $5 for the children at home." The gentleman said: "Well, if $5 can make any human being perfectly happy here it is." The woman, seizing it, replied: "O I wish I had said ten!"

Youthful Inquirer.—A statesman is one who states; and the Speaker is a man who sits in a high chair in front of the statesman, and decides who shall state and who shall not state. The Speaker is provided with a mallet and a little board; and when a statesman states too long or states anything derogatory to the party to which the Speaker belongs, it is the duty of the latter to pound vigorously with the mallet on the board. The Speaker dislikes to hurt the statesman's feelings, but he has to do his duty.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

A traveler in Nebraska noticed at a small station that the men collected on the platform wore a most dejected look. Their subdued manner and sorrowful appearance indicated that a serious disaster had occurred.

"What's the trouble?" he asked through the window; "a lot of people murdered?"

"No, stranger; it's worse'n that," said one. "The White Elephant burned down las' night."

"What's the White Elephant?"

"Hit war the only likker store in town, stranger."
—*Detroit Post.*

An effective way to raise the temperature in a cellar that is dangerously near the freezing point, says an exchange, is to set one or more common kerosene lamps on the cellar-bottom during the daytime, when not wanted for lighting the rooms above. We have all noticed how much warmer a living-room is in the evening when the lamps are burning than in the daytime, with the same amount of fire in the stoves or furnaces. All the heat from a burning lamp is retained in the apartment. Twenty-five cents' worth of kerosene oil will throw out a surprising amount of heat, and in many cases it would be the cheapest means of keeping the cellar from freezing during the passage of an extra cold wave. Cold waves seldom last more than two or three days, and they are often followed by south winds and a storm, but while they last they may spoil a winter's store of vegetables if not attended to. Kerosene is cheap, and we have scarcely begun to appreciate its worth.

When Gen. "Bob" Toombs of Georgia goes up to Atlanta on one of his periodical sprees he throws off all his Southern dignity and becomes for the time being "hail fellow, well met" with every one. Recently he sprinkled a little red over the town in the company of an aspiring young legislator, separating from him in a wee hour of the night. The next day the General met his whilom acquaintance in the lobby of the Markham House, the latter approaching him with a gracious bow and saying, "Good morning, General; how do you do today?" The General took no notice of the remark, but turned and looked out of the window. "Why, General," resumed the other, "don't you remember me? I was with you last night." "Well, sir, what of it?" roared the old warhorse, turning upon him wrathfully. "Am I to be obliged to recognize every d—n fool who gets on a spree with me?"

PERSONALS.

Gen. Fremont's son, John C. Fremont Jr., has become a Lieutenant in the regular army.

The Marquis de Tencin, half-brother of D'Alembert, has just celebrated his 100th birthday anniversary at his home in Paris.

Prof. Benjamin Silliman of Yale, who died last week, was a descendant of Sig. [illegible], a scientific expert of the last century. [illegible]mani settled in Connecticut, and his neighbors called him Silliman, which humorous play on the syllables of his name he good-naturedly adopted.

Julius Catlin of Hartford, Conn., ex-Governor of the State of steady habits, has calculated that he would have been $200,000 richer if he had not been a smoker for sixty-seven years. [illegible] trouble with the Governor as a terrible example is that he is hale and hearty at 83, and in spite of his terrible losses is worth $500,000.

At a recent dinner tendered to the [illegible] Mayor of Boston by the leather trade of that city Mr. W. D. Howells was introduced as the American author to honor the leather trade by making a leather merchant the hero of a novel. Mr. Howells, in making his acknowledgments, indulged in a little autobiography. Some years ago, he said, he had occasion, in his efforts in a novel, to dispatch a vessel on a sea voyage to Trieste. He equipped her in the best possible manner according to his knowledge, but he received a letter from an old sea Captain saying that if he started a ship in that style to Trieste she would never get out of Boston Harbor. He thanked the Captain, and in the next edition corrected the rigging, at the same time taking occasion to say that the [illegible] took was only a coast-vessel anyway.

An industrious, simple, and conscientious monarch is "Count Vasili's" estimate of Franz Josef of Austria. "Having urgent business to dispatch one day," he relates, "the Emperor had his dinner placed on his writing-table. His Aide-de-Camp dined at the same time in an adjoining room. After the meal the Emperor opened the door and said, 'You can go; I shall not want you. What do you think of this food?' 'It [illegible] your Majesty, that the dinner was not [illegible]' replied the Aide-de-Camp. The Emperor exclaimed, 'What difference does that make to you? You can make up for it at an hotel, while I am obliged to content myself with this, [illegible] not allowed to go where others go.' [illegible] an end, the Emperor remains alone and [illegible]. Sometimes he feels scruples about [illegible] done, and, if on the morrow some [illegible] doubts, he modifies his past resolution. [illegible] temper of mind—ever striving to [illegible] —which in a chivalrous nature has made the Emperor Francis Joseph [illegible]ing."

FOREIGN FIELDS.

Startling Information of the Doings and Designs of the Russian Nihilists.

Fresh Attempts to Be Made upon the Life of the Czar—His Fears.

The Earl of Lonsdale Makes Some Radical Statements About the Imprisonment of Edmund Yates.

OUR CABLE LETTER.

ANOTHER NIHILIST CONSPIRACY UNEARTHED IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The police of Russia have received some startling information about the doings and designs of the Nihilists. It is said that the Nihilists are now engaged in a conspiracy to murder by means of poison certain officials who have incurred the hatred of the order. In the effort to thwart this conspiracy a circular has been sent to all the principal officials in the Empire warning them against the employment of new servants who are not strongly vouched for, and cautioning them against the acceptance of food or drink from any one not known to be trusty. It has also transpired that ever since last September there has been a systematic series of defalcations and embezzlements by minor officials connected with the treasuries of Russian cities. The thieves have invariably proved to have been connected with the Nihilist organization, and little or none of the stolen money has been recovered.

FRESH ATTEMPTS ON THE CZAR'S LIFE.

It is feared that the Nihilists have now obtained sufficient funds to organize a well-planned attempt upon the life of the Czar Alexander III. There is no longer any doubt that the attempt to wreck the special train on the Gatschina Railway, which was conveying the Czar to St. Petersburg the 7th ult., was a deliberate attempt upon the life of the sovereign, and the corpse of the sentinel found by the side of the railway just where the train was expected to leave the track furnished ample proof of the malignity of the assasins. That narrow escape has considerably shaken the Czar's nerves. He is now virtually a hermit in his gorgeous Winter Palace of the Neva perspective, and he looks forward in superstitious dread to the 1st of March, which will be the fourth anniversary of the murder of his father.

GERMAN COLONISTS IN AFRICA.

Private advices give deplorable accounts of the condition of German colonists in Africa. The glowing descriptions published by interested explorers a few months ago caused quite a rush of emigration from Germany to Angra Pequena, St. Lucia Bay, and the Cameroons, despite the warnings of a majority of the German newspapers. When they arrived at their destinations the emigrants found neither the salubrious climate nor the fertile soil which had been pictured to them. Many of them succumbed to fevers, and many others were slaughtered by the natives. Those who survived found that the soil and climate were totally unfitted for the agricultural methods they had used in Germany, and they now declare that the soil is capable of raising nothing except weeds and malaria. Most of them are now piteously pleading for money enough to bring them home, having used all their savings in the passage money and their outfit for the African venture. In their letters they freely attribute the hostility of the natives to the intrigues and lies of English agents who seek to monopolize the trade of the negroes.

THE YOUNG ABSTAINERS.

Mr. William Sproston Caine, the newly-appointed Lord of the Admiralty and member of Parliament for Scarborough, presided today at the weekly meeting of the Young Abstainers' Union in Exeter Hall. Mr. Caine is not young and not an abstainer, but he made an excellent temperance speech. He especially glorified the spread of abstinence in the British army and navy. He said that the great majority of the gallant followers of Gen. Lord Wolseley who were now traversing the deserts bordering the Nile were making that toilsome march with no stronger stimulant than water largely diluted with mud. The brilliant charge at Tel-el-Keber, which crushed Arabi's rebellion, was made on cold tea, and the bravest of the men under Admiral Seymour at the bombardment of Alexandria were among the 8,000 total abstainers now enrolled in the British navy. This clever mixture of jingo and water immensely delighted the auditors, who shook the hall with applause, and at the conclusion of the speech the thanks of the society were unanimously voted to Mr. Caine.

THE ADMIRAL MOORSOM HORROR.

Five more survivors from the wreck of the Dublin and Holyhead packet Admiral Moorsom have been landed at Holyhead. This latest disaster has brought to light other serious accidents which have lately occurred in the Irish Channel, and which have been kept quiet or only scantily noticed. Two steamers of the same company that owned the Admiral Moorsom came into collision a few days ago, and caused the death of two seamen. A month ago a steamer of the same line foundered. All of the officers and crew were drowned, but there were no passengers on board. This series of disasters has caused much nervousness and anxiety among passengers on the Dublin and Holyhead line, and also on the packet line between Cork and Liverpool.

THE SULTAN AND EGYPT.

A tremendous sensation was caused in London today by a dispatch from Berlin to the effect that the Sultan of Turkey had ordered 6,000 troops to proceed to Suakim and occupy the Red Sea littoral of Egypt, and that the cost of this army of occupation is to be defrayed out of the Egyptian revenues. All the papers issued special editions, and all have editorial comments on the news. Some of them declare that the Sultan is asserting his suzerainty over Egypt with a vengeance, and is tampering with Egyptian finances in a high-handed manner which will call for stern interference by England. Other papers discredit the intelligence, or at least refuse to give it full credence until the arrival of Hassan Fehmi Pasha, who has been sent by Sultan Abdul Hamid on a secret mission to France and England, and who is daily expected to arrive here from Paris.

THE STAGE.

Tonight the Rosa opera company for the provinces appeared in Liverpool at the Court Theatre in Bennett's adaptation of Masenet's "Manon," with Marie Rôze in the title part.

Negotiations are still in progress between Mr. Abbey and Mme. Modjeska, and it is by no means certain that the lady will star in the provinces next spring, as was recently announced by Mr. Abbey. It is probable, however, that she will appear in a series of plays to be produced at the Lyceum Theatre after Miss Anderson's season.

YATES AND LONSDALE.

THE "NOBLE PEER'S" OPINION OF THE WHOLE MATTER.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—[Via Bennett-Mackay Cable to The Tribune.]—THE TRIBUNE correspondent called early yesterday afternoon on Lord Lonsdale, who figures in the Yates libel case which has kept the gossips more or less busy for months past. His Lordship seemed about 27 years old and looked the army Major that he is, and the ruler of about 70,000 acres of land. He cordially welcomed the correspondent and said:

"Yes, I am not indisposed to give my views on the upshot of the case you inquire about. Mr. Yates does not mind losing a couple of thousand and I don't want to take them from him. In fact, he offered it to me, but I refused. If I had taken it it would, of course, have saved some one charity, but the disgraceful license of society journals would have received no check. Of course I don't mind what is said about myself, but it was scandalous to drag the name of a young lady before the public in such a way. Mr. Yates, I am told, had no feelings of resentment toward me. But, then, was he not bound to look into the truth of what he published whenever it affected private life? My chief regret, however, is that the woman who furnished the falsehood was not put into jail as well. She was notorious as a purveyor of gossip for society journals, so much so that the Queen will no longer receive her. She is a cousin of the young lady with whom I was said to have eloped and did this piece of mischief to gratify a malicious spite against the young lady. Mr. Yates will find his four months in jail less pleasant than he expected. The Duke of Beaufort, an uncle of the young lady, has just been here to tell me that the plans which Mr. Yates had made for leading a luxurious jail life have been nipped in the bud by order of the Home Office. Mr. Yates is only relieved from hard labor, that is all. His order for new furniture has been countermanded, as well as his proposed menus. Of course I have no feeling against Mr. Yates in this matter—in fact, I have never seen him since the publication of the objectionable article, but something had to be done to vindicate the rights of private character, and it was as well that I should shoulder the burden as anybody. Mr. Yates thought that I would await the mediation of the public prosecutor in the matter, but he was grievously mistaken. I stood upon my privilege as a peer of the realm and brought the action in the most public manner before the highest court. It has terminated successfully and has dealt a severe blow at that class of journalists who trade upon the morbid curiosity of the semi-fashionable people, and it has, I am sure, been of service to thousands who are in daily danger of having their private life invaded by impertinent publications."

VIEWS OF A BARRISTER.

A very prominent barrister, who from reasons of etiquet declined to allow his name to be used, because of criticising the Judges, said that Lord Coleridge had exercised the rigor of the law; for it would not have been a severe punishment had Mr. Yates been fined. A moneyed punishment was strictly within the letter of the law, however. "I do not believe," said this gentleman, "as asserted by some, that Lord Coleridge's severe attitude was contributed to by Mr. Yates' playful remarks about the paragraph announcing his engagement to Miss Mary Anderson."

LADY STRADBROKE'S FATE.

A Viscountess who is a leader of fashion, in alluding to the matter, said that Lady Stradbroke had been punished more severely than she would be by imprisonment. Ever since it was discovered that she was the author of the objectionable paragraph she has been socially ostracised, and she received only 17 shillings a week by her writings. Can you fancy a woman in her position acting so? The Earl, her husband, was then 88 years old, a Wellington veteran, and her first husband was a Colonel of hussars. Why, even last year, when her son, Lord Dunwich, came of age no one would go down to her in Suffolk." A Queen's Counsel observed at the Travelers' Club today to THE TRIBUNE's correspondent: "Mr. Yates will not have any mercy from the Home Office, and his luxurious furniture must come out. His foes are too many for him.

"The young lady whose name was dragged into the elopement affair is Lady Grace Fane, daughter of the Earl of Westmoreland. The Earl and the Duke of Beaufort married sisters. To make matters worse one of the Fane family married a daughter of Lady Stradbroke. All these relationships probably threw Mr. Yates off his guard when he received the paragraph from the latter."

A Bedford street solicitor, present at this interview, added: "Inasmuch as Lady Stradbroke's name appears in the information and in the pleadings, there is nothing to prevent a prosecution at once going on against her."

THE EDITOR OF "TRUTH" AND THE LAW OF LIBEL.

Mr. Labouchère was smoking a choice cigaret this Sunday afternoon in his luxurious library in the spacious mansion in Queen's Gate street. He said: "Don't ask me anything as to the personal aspects of Mr. Yates' case; but I can tell you some interesting facts about the legal history of the case. What is called the Newspaper Protection act, when introduced into the House of Commons by a rural member, since dead, came into my hands for amendment. I made very many and some not acceptable suggestions to the Attorney-General, who refused them. Then I blocked the bill. Finally, however, we agreed, and after passing the Commons the bill went up to the Lords. It was my intention to protect editors from proceedings before magistrates or any ex parte criminal proceedings in libel, for often the prosecutor is content to get in his prima-facie stings and stops. I think none of us regarded any difference between the criminal proceedings as to indictment or information. My amendments were drafted too by a legal gentleman of skill. My aim was simply to forbid all criminal proceedings against editors, unless the public prosecutor, from regard to public justice and importance, first consented. I then believed and still believe he was in criminal proceedings the official peer of the Attorney-General, who is often allowed to practice against the crown. I believed then and still believe—more assured than ever by the opinion of the Master of the Rolls—that our wording embraced all kinds of criminal proceedings. The bill reached the Lords at the end of the session. Generally there is a Ministerial majority then, because the Ministerial whip makes a point of keeping a majority, and this was a quasi-Ministerial measure. The law lords made a row about the bill and filed a protest, but it became an act of Parliament."

SHUTTING OUT AMERICANS.

A DEMAND FOR UNITED ACTION AGAINST THE PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VIENNA, Jan. 17.—[Via Bennett-Mackay Cable to The Tribune.]—In the agitation now being carried on among the agrarian party of Austria-Hungary the final end and object of the movement that has gained such headway on the Continent are becoming more and more apparent. The agitation has for its end nothing less than the absolute shutting out of American breadstuffs from Europe, or at least from Germany, Austria, and Russia. The protective duty simply which Germany proposes to adopt and which Austria-Hungary is determined to introduce suffices no longer. The land-owners want to be freed from all competition and unhindered by the laws governing the markets of the world to regulate the price of grain to suit themselves. This is to bring about the salvation of agricultural interests. It is not surprising that here such pretensions should arise, for the population is completely infected by reactionary ideas and by the confusing and misleading programs of the Socialists, the anti-Semitics, and the old mediæval spirit of the guilds or zunftsaesen. And the Government itself, consisting of a conservative aristocratic party, has now two lockspiesen or tempting baits for the peasant—relief from his present burdens and incumbrances by the State and the shutting off of American competition. Everything is possible in a land where the lack of capital is the cause of the present crisis; where, in spite of this, a campaign is opened against mobile capital; in a State where the industries have so sunken; in a State where the great manufacturing industries are opposed in order to favor the petty crafts; in a State where the dynamite of the Anarchists makes itself felt every week, in which the highest aristocracy mingles and communes with the Anarchist leaders—there everything is possible. For this reason I signalize the main points of this newest agitation, which originated in the circles that now govern Austria-Hungary:

"It is announced," says the *Weiner Tagblatt*, "that a very strange idea has suddenly sprung up and which should be mentioned as characteristic of the present time. The proposition is made in all seriousness that in order to meet the question of American competition we shall take refuge in a European coalition which shall, without any restriction whatever, close the European market to American agricultural products. In support of this proposition it is remarked that America rejoices in extraordinary advantages: immeasurable tracts of ground whose productiveness is not yet exhausted, and which lie ready for the use of agriculture. America has no standing army. The State takes away no labor from the land. The ground in America is not burdened with grievous taxation, for the State gets its income principally from its tariff. To be taken into consideration also is the activity of the American spirit, the agility of American speculation, and the cheapness of transportation must also be mentioned. In America the State is thoroughly alive to furthering the promotion of agricultural products. The American farmer is not oppressed by those burdens which European centralization has piled upon land-owners in European countries. We cannot overcome this American competition in any other way than by closing the European market to Americans."

EDMOND ABOUT

DIED OF A BROKEN HEART.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—[Via Bennett-Mackay Cable to The Tribune.]—A broken heart was the immediate cause of Edmond About's death. A few weeks ago the *Dixneuvieme Siecle*, of which he was the director, inaugurated a spirited campaign against M. Jules Ferry and his cabinet. The shareholders of the *Dixneuvieme Siecle* remonstrated; remonstrances grew into disputes, and disputes into bitter quarrels, until a day or two ago the newly-elected member of the Academy was served with a summons in the police court. About's constitution had already been undermined by prolonged attacks of diabetes, the malady being so intense that for two years he lost sixty grams of sugar daily. The emotion caused by the police court summons precipitated a crisis of the disease, which lately became aggravated by bronchitis.

Edmond About died surrounded by his wife and eight children. Although recently elected to the French Academy he died without the consolation of being officially received among the immortal forty. In spite of his brilliant literary genius, About as a public man attracted but very meagre sympathy. Edmond About was the most intimate friend and the warmest admirer of M. Francisque Sarcey, the eminent dramatic critic and editor of the *Dixneuvieme Siecle*, who thus describes how the sad news was made known to him: "It was 11 o'clock. I was aroused by loud knocks at my door. It was Edmond About's secretary. The young man fell into my arms.

"'What is the matter?'

"'Matter?'

"'My God! what is the matter?' I cried.

"'About is ill, very ill. Come with me, quick, he is dying'; and as soon as we were in the street he exclaimed: 'It is all over; he is dead.'"

EGYPT.

ISMAIL PASHA INTERVIEWED IN REGARD TO TURKEY'S REPORTED INTENTIONS.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—[Via Bennett-Mackay Cable to The Tribune.]—A TRIBUNE correspondent interviewed Ismail Pasha at the Grand Hotel today in regard to the reported intention of Turkey to send troops to the Soudan. The ex-Khedive said he had heard that one object of Hassan Fehmis' mission to England was to obtain her consent to join an Anglo-Turkish armed occupation. But he could not believe Mr. Gladstone would belie his promises by sanctioning such a scheme. It would be treacherous and inquitous to Turkey to send an army to Egypt. Her suzerainty was already guaranteed by the Powers. What right was there to ask more? He believed the Continental Powers would resent the proposed joint action. Ismail Pasha will shortly go to Rome.

A WARLIKE MOVE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 18.—The Sultan has ordered 6,000 men to be sent to occupy Suakin and that the cost of the expedition be defrayed with the revenues from certain Egyptian territory on the Red Sea coast.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—The British Ambassador has no advices with reference to the reported proposal to hold another conference on Egyptian affairs. It is stated no such proposal has emanated from the Berlin Government.

THE ADMIRAL MOORSOM.

PARTICULARS OF THE WRECK OF THE DUBLIN PACKET STEAMER.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Particulars of the disaster to the packet steamer Admiral Moorsom, sunk off Holyhead Thursday night by the American ship Santa Clara, are coming in slowly. The steamer Falcon, arrived at Cork, found the Admiral Moorsom Friday morning on her beam ends and took from the wreck three men, one woman and a child. The body of a man was found on deck. There was nobody else on board. The weather was rough and the Falcon was unable to take the wreck in tow. Saturday the steamship Lady Woodhouse succeeded in getting lines to the wreck, but during the heavy sea the rope parted, and the Admiral Moorsom eventually sank. Nothing is known concerning the remainder of the crew not already accounted for.

A boat of the lost steamer Moorsom, which contained thirteen persons, is still missing. Two men were killed in trying to board the Santa Clara. The total number of dead and missing, including the Captain of the ill-fated steamer, is sixteen. The Santa Clara has sailed from Holyhead for Liverpool. Her Captain is reticent regarding the circumstances of the collision, but states that the Admiral Moorsom was in fault.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GLADSTONE TO RETURN TO LONDON TO ATTEND A CABINET MEETING.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Gladstone will return to London tomorrow to attend a meeting of the Cabinet.

THE FIRE IN THE STEAMER ACUBA.

The fire in the hold of the steamer Acuba, which arrived off Dover Thursday last, on a voyage from Galveston to Bremen, is still burning. The undamaged portion of the cargo has been discharged. The steamer leaks a great deal, and the tide enters her engine-rooms. It is feared she will become a total wreck.

MINERS' WAGES REDUCED.

The miners employed by the Crawshay Iron-Works at Forestdean have been notified that, owing to the depression in the iron trade, their wages will be reduced 5 per cent.

FIGHTS BETWEEN ORANGEMEN AND CATHOLICS.

GLASGOW, Jan. 18.—A number of street fights occurred today between Orangemen and Catholics. Several Orangemen were arrested.

ENGLAND AND CHINA.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—[Special.]—The Foreign Office has turned a deaf ear to Chinese complaints of neutrality violations. Marquis Tseng, the Chinese Ambassador to England, has sent several notes to Earl Granville, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, complaining that England's neutrality is one-sided. He charges that England promptly recognizes every act of the French and ignores the acts of the Chinese Government. To all these complaints Lord Granville has sent polite but meaningless replies.

A COMPROMISE POSSIBLE.

M. Waddington, the French Ambassador to England, had a long interview today with Earl Granville, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. It is known that the subject of discussion was the counter-proposal of France regarding the Egyptian debt, and it is believed that a compromise between France and England is possible.

AN UNPROFITABLE TASK.

The news from Paris shows that the feeling of uneasiness over the warlike utterances of Premier Ferry and Gen. Lewal, Minister of War, in the Chamber of Deputies last Wednesday afternoon, has spread until it apparently pervades all France. The popular sympathy seems to be with Gen. Campenon in his view that, owing to the European situation, France cannot afford to waste her military energies in such an unprofitable task as the conquest of Tonquin.

APPLICATION FOR LISTING OF ROCK ISLAND BONDS.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad company has applied to the Stock Exchange to list $3,000,000 first-mortgage bonds. The bonds bear 5 per cent interest, and can be converted into registered bonds in sums of $5,000 at the pleasure of the holder.

BURIED BY AVALANCHES.

KLAGENFURT, THE CAPITAL OF CARINTHIA, VISITED—TWENTY PEOPLE KILLED.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Dispatches from the continent describe an enormous snow-slide in the mountainous provinces of Carinthia in Austria, which overwhelmed in an instant the portion of the City of Klagenfurth which lies under the Alpine foothills. The snow-fall has been unusually heavy this winter, but no danger was anticipated until the middle of last week, when slight earthquake shocks were reported at various points in the Carnic Alps. Then there was anxiety in Klagenfurth not merely because the earthquake might visit, but because a slight vibration of the mountains would start an avalanche that might wreck the old historic town. Outside of the fears some hunters brought the unwelcome news that there were signs of movements among the snow masses on the mountains, but they attributed it to a partial thaw.

This morning, however, when the worshipers were on their way to the cathedral, a heavy rumbling was heard far up the mountains. A glance upward from the city revealed the snow-clad surface in billowy motion, and in less than three minutes the avalanche came with a crash and a roar upon the outskirts of the town, burying some houses thirty feet deep in snow, and sweeping lighter structures before it like straws. Parties of men at once rushed to the rescue of the overwhelmed citizens. On the upper slope it was found that many habitations had been utterly swept away. Twenty-five corpses were discovered, some of them stripped of every particle of clothing, and horribly mangled. Nearly a hundred persons were found suffering from contused wounds or crushed and helpless under beams and snow. Lower down the work of digging out the snow-imprisoned was begun and carried on with vigor. Many were rescued. On the upper slope a little child was found unhurt, though imprisoned under a heap of débris which had been stopped from descending to the valley by a bowlder. Its parents and their dwelling had been swept away. Many affirm that an earthquake was felt, but it is held that the fall of such a mass of snow would account for any vibrations felt.

THE DARK CONTINENT.

FRANCE AND THE INTERNATIONAL AFRICAN ASSOCIATION.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—Ferry declines to continue the negotiations with the International African Association until the pending questions between Portugal and the association have been settled. The association today proposed to cede a portion of its territory to Portugal in exchange for an outlet to the sea. This is wanted that her Congo State shall possess its own fleet.

PROTECTING ITALIAN COLONISTS.

ROME, Jan. 18.—The Italian ironclads Gottardo, Principe, and Amadeo, have sailed from Messina for Africa, having on board the expedition intended for the protection of the Italian colonists at Assib Bay.

MEXICO.

CONCERNING THE CENTRAL RAILWAY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 18.—A dispatch from the City of Mexico says it is announced that the Mexican Central Railroad will very soon establish a custom-house commission agency at Paso del Norte to enable merchants to pass goods through the Mexican Custom-House promptly at a moderate outlay.

THE UNITED STATES DEBT.

It is stated that President Diaz has raised $300,000 which has been set aside for transmission to Washington as part payment of the United States debt.

SPAIN.

KING ALFONSO IN THE EARTHQUAKE-DEVASTATED SECTIONS—HEAVY SNOWS.

MADRID, Jan. 18.—King Alfonso continues to visit the towns devastated by earthquakes. Today he visited Periana, and afterwards returned to Torre Del Mar.

The Town Council of Barcelona has offered to rebuild one of the demolished towns.

There has been a heavy fall of snow in Seville. Two soldiers were found frozen to death at Valladolid.

THE ORIENT.

A CHINESE TOWN BURNED BY INCENDIARIES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 18.—Advices brought by the steamer Arabic from Hong Kong say that the Town of Hangham, near Hong Kong, has been burned by incendiaries and that it is believed many lives were lost.

FEARS FOR A STEAMER'S SAFETY.

Fears are entertained at Hong Kong that the steamer Charles Townsend Hook, which sailed from Saigon for Hong Kong, has been lost, with 250 souls aboard.

THE EASTERN WAR.

CHINESE REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE RELIEF OF KELUNG.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 18.—Twelve Chinese vessels have gone to Foo Chow, it is believed to take Chinese troops on board, which they will endeavor to land in Formosa to attempt the relief of Kelung.

HUNGARY.

THE EXHIBITION AT PESTH.

PESTH, Jan. 17.—In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet today it was suggested that invitations be addressed all foreign newspapers asking them to send representatives to the opening of the exhibition here in May.

FRANCE.

AN EDITOR RESIGNS.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Since the affair of Robert Ballerich, who died yesterday from the effects of wounds inflicted by Dic, one of the editors the *Cri du Peuple*, Jules Valles has resigned his position on the staff of *Matin*.

CABLE NOTES.

At Buenos Ayres, as a result of the further decline of exchange on Europe, the premium on gold coin has risen to 20 per cent.

A St. George's (Bermuda) dispatch of Jan. 15 says the steamer Scots Greys, from New Orleans for Bremen, sailed the 8th inst. from Grassy Bay, having coaled.

DIED AT MIDNIGHT.

John S. Eberts, the German who was shot in his saloon, No. 139 Napoleon place, by Officer Lyman Schell, one of the new policemen, died at midnight. Details of the shooting appear elsewhere.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

For over fifty years the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam of Cutler Bros. & Co., Boston, stands unrivaled for coughs, colds, and consumption.

Dr. Laville's Remedies
are the most certain for the cure of
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Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgies, &c. Paris: J. ESPIC, 128, Rue St. Lazare.—New York: FOUGERA; MILHAU.—Sold by all Chemists of America.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
Office of June Manufacturing Co.,
Chicago, Ill., Jan. 10, 1885.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of June Manufacturing Co. will be held at their office on Tuesday, January 26th, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them.
F. T. JUNE, President.

CATARRH. Throat & Lung
Diseases, to which DR. PEIRO devotes exclusive attention. 83 Madison-st. Hours, 9 to 4. Chicago.

MAJ. COLE IS CONDUCTING A REVIVAL service at the Wabash Avenue Methodist Church. Up to last night there have been fifty additions to the church membership. The meetings have been increasing in size every night, and there is a growing interest on the subject of religion in the neighborhood. There will be meetings every night this week except Friday, when Dr. Vincent will lecture on "That Boy's Sister."

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Illinois Masons' Benevolent Society.

All members of this Society opposed to the adoption of the new Code of By-Laws are requested to send their proxies until Tuesday a.m. to Henry Wink, 2548 Cottage Grove-av.; later than that to H. F. Holcomb, care American House, Princeton, Ill. Must be used Wednesday p. m.

By Order of the Committee.
HENRY WINK, Sec'y and Treas.

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TUITION FREE.
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for February, being Number Two of the New Series, NOW READY, has the following contents:
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THE OKLAHOMA BOOMERS.

A Variance of Views in the War Department—Probability of Bloodshed.

Gen. Sheridan Says Col. Hatch Will Obey Orders and Eject the Intruders.

The Estimated Strength of the Colonists—One of Their Circulars from Coffeyville.

Differences of Opinion at the War Department—A Cattleman's Views.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—There is a difference of opinion at the War Department as to the probability of a collision between the Oklahoma invaders and the troops sent to eject them. Lieutenant-General Sheridan said: "Col. Hatch is instructed to eject the invaders, and will undoubtedly do it." Adjutant-General Drum said that it began to look as if the removal could not be peaceably accomplished. Other army officers said that they did not believe a gun would ever be fired, and that it was the wish of the department that there should not be.

The latest advices are that the troops and the boomers are less than seven miles apart, and that the former are waiting for the latter to remove. Dispatches estimate the number of invaders at 250 men and a few women. The company of infantry, under Col. Hatch, has garrisoned Fort Russell, nine miles from the intruders' camp. His seven companies of cavalry number 350 men. Col. Hatch's last dispatch was to the effect that a collision appeared imminent, as Crouch, the leader of the invaders, was willing to risk a skirmish with the belief that it would create popular sympathy and compel favorable action by Congress. Col. Hatch's instructions, however, are to avoid bloodshed if possible. The present delay is believed to be owing to a disposition on his part to allow the invaders a chance to retreat as soon as they see that the soldiers are prepared to obey orders.

Mr. Benjamin Miller, President of the Cherokee Strip Live-Stock Association, who is in Washington, has within two weeks seen Col. Hatch as well as Couch and the boomers. When questioned on the subject today Mr. Miller said that neither Col. Hatch nor the intruders intended that there should be any bloodshed. Miller takes a savage view of the boomers. The intruders he characterizes as the lowest and most cowardly class of frontiersmen, entitled to no sympathy. He says that they do not propose to improve or cultivate the lands they invade, but that their purpose is to establish claims to 160 acres each, and to agitate the question until Congress opens the lands and acknowledges their claims. Mr. Miller says that the number of boomers has been variously estimated at from 200 to 1,500, but they fall below 300. Statements that they are well armed with rifles and drilled are ridiculous. He never knew one of them to have a better weapon than an old shotgun. Couch he regards as a braggart rather than a fanatic, and does not believe that he would expose himself to a volley from the troops. He says the intruders are utterly incapable of resisting, and a skirmish with real fighting would mean their utter extermination. Col. Hatch, he says, does not propose to shoot anybody, and has so declared. It would be suicide for the boomers to resist, and he will go far enough to convince them of this and compel them to withdraw to the Kansas border, as they have always done before.

The Whole of Southern Kansas in Sympathy with the Boomers.

LAWRENCE, Kas., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—THE TRIBUNE correspondent has just returned from a trip through the State. A new phase of the opening of the Oklahoma country is being widely discussed. Thousands of colonists are all ready to leave. There is hardly a town in this State, especially in Southern Kansas, but there is a colony of from 100 to 500 or 600 all prepared to move as soon as there is any certainty that they will not be expelled again. Couch has with him at the present time over 300 well organized and armed men who will obey him at the word. This is plainly shown by the result of the first attempt to remove him by Capt. Day, when the boomers refused to let the troops arrest Couch, and, retiring behind some breastworks, awaited with loaded weapons the order to fire, which the Captain did not feel justified in giving. Gen. Hatch has instructions to remove them at any cost, and if necessary will fire on them with ordnance, several pieces of which he has taken with him. Southern Kansas is in sympathy with the Oklahoma colony, and in case of a stubborn resistance on their part a more serious conflict will ensue than is generally expected. There are at least 5,000 men ready to move to Oklahoma at very short notice. The following circular was recently issued, headed: "Ho! for Oklahoma!"

The Oklahoma Colonization Company of Coffeyville, Kas., send greeting to all home-seekers, without regard to politics, race, color, or previous condition of servitude! To everybody who wants a home, now is the chance to procure one in the beautiful Indian Territory. A colony has been formed at Coffeyville for the purpose of settling the Oklahoma lands, and our first detachment will leave for that land about Jan. 5, 1885, and other detachments will start as soon as practicable. Bills have recently been introduced in Congress looking to the opening of that country for settlement, and we are confident that something will be done during the present term. If we are unable to get legislation before the 5th of next March will see a grand rush to Oklahoma, for with the incoming Administration the soldiers will be withdrawn and the people allowed to remain. Everybody invited to join us. For particulars write, inclosing stamp, to Corresponding Secretary Oklahoma Colonization Company, Coffeyville, Kas.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

The Men Indicted Saturday to Give Bail This Morning—What the Grand Jury Is Going to Do.

The parties indicted Saturday for complicity in the Eighteenth Ward election frauds will appear in the Criminal Court before Judge Rogers to give bail at 10 o'clock this morning. They will not wait, it is said, for capiases to be issued. It is understood that they have already secured their bondsmen, but such of the suspects as were seen yesterday refused to say who the bondsmen were to be. Mike McDonald, it is believed, will sign the bonds for Mackin and Gallagher and for some others also. Messrs. Winship and Maloney will go on Hansbrough's bond. Sam Shields said yesterday that he had not selected his bondsmen, but he said they would be forthcoming at the proper time. Sam once more proclaimed his innocence. He said he did not know anything about the fraud. He had so stated before the last regular county grand jury. Had he been given the same opportunity as Clerk Kelly, he said, he might have been able to establish that the signatures alleged to be his on the tally-sheet and poll-book are forgeries. He had an idea that they are from the photographs of them he had seen. Mackin was very much depressed yesterday. He seems to think that he is being persecuted. To have three indictments aimed at him he does not think specially pleasant. He has ceased joking about it. It is thought that Judge Rogers will fix the amount of bail for each indictment at about $5,000. All the suspects are already under heavy bonds, and there seems to be no apprehension that they will fail to answer to the charges preferred against them.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the grand jury will enter on the work of investigating the vote on the police and State-House appropriations and on the question of issuing county bonds. The work, it is understood, will be divided up. A committee will be appointed to examine the poll-books and tally-sheets and compare them, while a committee composed of the more active and younger members will count the ballots with reference to this branch of the investigation. It is said that Messrs. Stewart, Fogarty, Rapp, Woodward, and Pinney will be given this branch of the business. The grand jury will hold sessions between 2 and 5 each day and the committees will report progress. The Count Committee will begin operations this afternoon. County-Clerk Ryan has promised to coöperate with the members and to afford them every possible facility in the investigation. The First Ward returns will be first examined.

In some of the precincts where the whole vote cast is reported by the judges in favor of the police appropriation an effort will be made to excuse the judges on the ground of ignorance. It will be pleaded that, as there appeared to be no votes cast against the appropriation, all were for it. This will hardly hold good, for in nearly every precinct several Democrats scratched the proposition in favor of the appropriation from their tickets.

It was ascertained yesterday that election-day instructions were sent out from the City-Hall to the Democratic judges in the confidence of the rookery gang that the whole vote ought to be counted for the extra policemen. The instructions were conveyed through the members of the then existing force. Superintendent Doyle, it was well known, was very anxious that the proposition should receive a majority, and he so informed his subordinates. They acted accordingly. Mr. Doyle had a large number of pasters printed for the appropriation when he learned that on the Republican tickets no provision was made for the vote, but the pasters did not reach the outside wards until most of the voting was over. Yet it is in the outside wards that the alleged majority in favor of the proposition was figured out. A Democrat who served as judge of election in the Twenty-first Precinct of the Fourteenth Ward, speaking yesterday of the vote said: "I know that we counted every vote cast as cast for the appropriation. It was all right, wasn't it?" He seemed to think it was. The grand jury will probably give the judge in question a chance to explain. In some of the precincts the idea of counting the whole vote for the appropriation was evidently an afterthought. In some of the tally-sheets, for instance, the figures first written in and which correspond to the number of tallies opposit the proposition have been scratched out and the full vote has been written in. This is the case in several precincts of the Seventh and Eighth Wards. The grand jurors have a good week's work before them.

STILL A MYSTERY.

Why Did Annie Abbott Leave Home and What Caused Her Death?—A Physician's Daughter.

The mystery surrounding the death of Annie Abbott, who was found dead in her room at No. 1228 Wabash avenue last Friday night, is a problem that will be taken up for solution by Deputy-Coroner Barrett today. Coroner Hertz, suspecting that Miss Abbott might have met her death through foul play, asked the police to assist him in hunting up the "dear Henry" addressed in the unfinished letter found in the girl's room. Detective Bonfield arrested Henry Merdlinger, a young man living at No. 367 Blue Island avenue, because he had been seen at the morgue viewing the remains of Miss Abbott. Merdlinger said he be knew Miss Abbott and had been quite friendly with her. She came from Fort Wayne, Ind., where he had known her. He denied that he was her lover, although evidently the "dear Henry" to whom the letter was addressed.

Officer Charles W. Cole said last night: "I found the dead girl undressed in bed, the cover drawn up about her head. Her forehead and eyes were uncovered. The quilt about her head was stained, as though the girl had been bleeding or frothing at the mouth.

"What did the unfinished letter contain?"

"As near as I can remember it read: 'Dear Henry: I received your kind and welcome letter today. I am sorry to see John looking so pale and thin. I wish he would see the lodge people and see if they cannot do anything for him. My mistress went away today and will not be back until Saturday or Monday. I am locked in my room, although it is only 7 o'clock, and I am very lonesome. I wish you could come tomorrow evening——' Here the letter, which was dated Jan. 13, stopped short. It was written in a cramped hand and was very hard to read. I found a bottle in the room which, under the instruction of Lieut. Arch, I took to Moore's drug store, No. 519 State street, to have the contents tested. The clerk pronounced it tincture of iodine. Frank Smead, steward of the Central House, told me the girl had worked for him seven months, part of the time at Choate's Hotel while he was in charge there, and the remainder of the time at the Central Hotel. Mrs. Ida Harrington, keeper of a furnished-room establishment at No. 408 State street, said the girl rented a room from her for a week or two and had left her trunk there. She went away for a few days and returned Jan. 4 or 5. She said she was going to work somewhere on Wabash avenue, and asked Mrs. Harrington for the privilege of leaving her trunk in the room a few days until she should settle. Before leaving the house she went up-stairs and took something out of the trunk. Mrs. Harrington remembered that the girl while in her house suffered from a violent cough, and that her throat was swollen. There was some hemorrhage with the cough. I believe the girl's character was good, although she had roomed in places not looked upon as altogether respectable. I believe she died of hemorrhage of the lungs."

The Young Woman's Career.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Annie Abbott was a daughter of Dr. Abner Abbott of this city, and was about 22 years old. He mother died when she was very young, and she was bound out to a farmer living near Rome City, Ind. She left the farmer's home at the age of 13 and returned to her father, who had remarried. She was a willful girl, over whom neither father nor stepmother had any control, and did not remain long at home. She lived at Idaville and later at Monticello, where she worked as domestic in a private family. Here she became engaged to a rich bachelor. He had an elegant wardrobe made for her. One day she packed the outfit and left suddenly for the home of a sister, Malinda West, who lives at St. Joseph, Mich. There she lived two years, when she left one night for Chicago, leaving only a short note in which she said she was to marry a German butcher whose given name is George, but whose surname is not known to the family here. Her father has thought her married for two years, since which time she has not visited her home. She had brown hair, gray or blue eyes, a pretty face, and a petite figure. She was very popular with all who knew her.

GEN. GRANT.

A Belief that the Bill for His Retirement Will Become a Law.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The House will be asked tomorrow to pass the Senate bill putting Gen. Grant upon the retired list. It is probable that the House will pass this measure by a decided vote, as it will be recommended by the Military Committee. The House will not pass the Edmunds bill. Democrats say that if they did they would have no guarantee that the President might not put some social pet of his into the place designed for Grant. After the John Davis appointment anything may be expected. It is the intention of the House managers to send the bill with Grant's name in it and see if the President will veto it as he did the Fitz John Porter bill. It is said tonight that the President will avoid reversing his action upon the Porter bill by permitting the Grant bill to become a law without signing it. If he leaves it unconsidered for ten days it will become a law without his signature.

Gen. Sherman, who spent several days here in Gen. Grant's interest, interviewed nearly all of the leading House Democrats. He told them that Gen. Grant really had no money, and that it was not true that he had an income of $15,000 a year from the $250,000 invested for him by George Jones. He said further that there was not one word of truth in the story that the income of the Grant trust fund was guaranteed by the Morgan estate. He went himself to the Morgan heirs, and they assured him that there was no such guarantee. Gen. Sherman said the trust fund was in Wabash stock and had practically yielded no income for some time. It is this statement of Gen. Sherman's that has been used to push the Grant bill in the House. Members who would have voted against it under ordinary circumstances rely upon the Sherman statement that Grant is practically without means of any kind for his support, and so it now looks as if the measure will be passed tomorrow without much opposition.

THREE GIRLS POISONED.

CHARLESTOWN, W. Va., Jan. 18.—Annie, Blanche, and Jennie Burns were poisoned at St. Albans yesterday by arsenic in water used in preparing their breakfast, and the whole town is excited. The three had been to an entertainment Friday night, and, rising late, they cooked their meal for themselves. The water was taken from a barrel. Soon after breakfast they were seized with cramps. Upon examination the water in the barrel was found to contain arsenic. How it got there is a mystery which will probably never be sólved. The victims are in a serious condition.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Arrived, the Britannic, from Liverpool; the Neckar, from Bremen.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Arrived out, the Germanic, and Westphalia, from New York; the Illinois, from Philadelphia.

THE SENATORSHIPS.

A Bitter War Declared Between the Hill and Teller Men in Colorado.

Charges of Bribery Made on Both Sides—The Democrats May Settle the Matter.

Evarts and Morton Running Neck and Neck for Washington in the Empire State.

THE COLORADO FIGHT.

A BITTER WAR DECLARED BY THE SUPPORTERS OF MR. HILL.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The bolt in the Republican Senatorial caucus last night makes more bitter the strife for the Colorado Senatorship. The contest is no nearer decided than it was before the caucus was held. The friends of Secretary Teller are jubilant over the result and say there can be no doubt of his election in the Legislature. On the other hand, the friends of Senator Hill are sticking closely by him and declare that if they cannot elect Hill they can at least defeat Teller. They say Teller must be defeated at all hazards and will be even if Democratic aid be solicited and the Democratic side given concessions in order to secure that vote. This plan was decided upon at a caucus of the Hill supporters held today.

THE STRENGTH OF THE FACTIONS.

Hill has twenty-two votes and at the caucus today they all pledged themselves to remain steadfastly for him. The Democrats have on joint ballot twenty-two votes. It will require thirty-eight votes to elect, and the Democratic strength added to Hill's would give him the necessary majority. The Democrats standing alone cannot hope to accomplish anything and the Hill men are confident that they can gain the desired Democratic votes. Teller claims thirty-five votes—the twenty-eight which he received in the caucus and the votes of Republicans who say they will abide by the caucus decision. If the Hill men remain firm, as they say they will, then Teller will lack the necessary number to elect. The Democrats are bitterly opposed to him, while a large number of them are avowed Hill men, having been elected by constituents who have since in public meetings asked their representatives to vote for Hill because of his pronounced silver views. At first the Democrats announced that they would make no caucus nomination; but a caucus for tomorrow night was announced today. What they will do is the question of the hour. If they make a caucus nomination a deadlock on the Senatorial question will be the result, as neither side will have strength enough to win. The turn affairs have taken has called forth the bitterest abuse of the candidates on both sides.

CHARGES OF BRIBERY.

The Hill people charge that Teller and his leaders paid as high as $10,000 for votes Saturday and that the money was furnished by the Union Pacific Railway and the Western Union Telegraph Company. Teller has for years been an attorney of the Union Pacific Railway Company, and the Hill men charge through the press and otherwise that this railway is willing to spend any amount of money to have him returned to the Senate. The reason why the Western Union Company is spending money to secure Hill's defeat, so say the Hill organs, is because of Senator Hill's Postal Telegraph bill, which he is pushing in the Senate. On the other hand the Teller men say that Hill has lost no opportunity to buy votes, and as openly charge bribery and corruption on his part. The only difference between the two charges is that the money comes on the one side from gigantic corporations and on the other from private coffers. The Hill men wanted a secret vote in caucus, and the Teller men charged that their object was to conceal their corruption. The Teller men wanted a viva-voce vote, and the Hill men charged that their object was to make the Legislature whose vote they had bought show their hands. The Hill men justified their claims by saying that caucuses heretofore held had all been secretly conducted, and if there was to be any change now they would not enter the caucus at all. The plan to bolt the caucus if the viva-voce vote rule was indorsed was carried out to a letter.

SECRETARY TELLER NOT CONFIDENT.

Secretary Teller today expressed his doubts about the result, at the same time saying that the chances were largely in his favor. He was closeted in his rooms all day with Chaffee, Routt, and Hammill, through whose combined strength his nomination was received. Their sole aim now is to get the three or four needed votes, and, as Mr. Chaffee said today, they will move Heaven and earth to get them.

OLD "HOW" TABOR.

The strength of Ex-Senator Tabor in the caucus is a sore disappointment to him. He boasted that he had six pledged votes, and when only two votes were cast for him he was "wrathy," but is reported as saying, by way of excuse, that he supposed somebody else was spending more money than he. The first senatorial vote will be taken in the Legislature Tuesday, and the Hill men say that if Teller is not elected on the first ballot then his defeat is sure to follow.

EVARTS OR MORTON.

A CLOSE RACE, WITH THE LAWYER AHEAD.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Mr. Morton's managers returned smiling this evening, and are talking more confidently than ever of their ability to elect their candidate. Having failed in the efforts to get Mr. Depew or any other new man to enter the race, they have decided to make one final desperate rally for Mr. Morton. Lou Payne says: "We have the votes, and the Evarts men can blow to their hearts' content until tomorrow night, then we propose to nominate Mr. Morton." Senator Daggett declares that Evarts will not have thirty-five votes. It is certain that the Morton men bring back with them a batch of petitions for Morton, secured to offset the popular demand for Evarts already expressed. In spite of their brag, however, there is no change in the situation. Evarts has at least sixty votes, and there are no signs that his columns will be broken. The Democratic nomination will be given either to ex-Mayor Edward Cooper of New York or William E. Smith, Chairman of the Democratic Executive State Committee.

THE STRUGGLE AS SEEN FROM THE METROPOLIS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The Senatorship contest as seen from this city today is one of uncertain result. The friends of Mr. Evarts and of Mr. Morton continued to claim for their favorit a caucus nomination tomorrow night. There are rumors of a third candidate. The best information, however, places all this talk as mere froth, and the battle will be between the two men. Mr. Platt, who manages Mr. Morton's canvass, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel today. He was confident the Evarts race-horse had been exhausted by too great efforts and that Morton would come down the homestretch winner. The Morton managers will make a test on the question of a secret or an open ballot. Senator Warner Miller was also at the Fifth Avenue Hotel today looking after Mr. Evarts' chances. Mr. Evarts said tonight that the advices he had received from his friends induced him to believe that he would be nominated by a handsome majority. In his opinion there was no possibility of a dark horse being brought in, as it was now too late for any concentration of effort in that direction, and after all the declinations, there was really no one available to bring in. Chauncey M. Depew was asked today if he was going to be a candidate for Senator, to which he replied: "No, I am not going to run. I've already written one letter of denial, and I've got through denying this thing." Mr. Depew thus forcibly denies that he will permit Mr. Morton's friends to make him a candidate against Mr. Evarts, or in fact that he will be a candidate. It has become clear to the Morton leaders, however, that they can transfer the Morton vote to no one else. Some of the members of the Legislature, who are pledged to Mr. Morton, have been bombarded recently by Evarts petitions to such a disagreeable extent that they are getting restive. Senator Daggett of Brooklyn was subjected to considerable Evarts pressure at home today. He therefore declares that he will vote for Morton, but the Morton people cannot transfer him to any other man. Theodore Roosevelt says: "We have got Morton beaten two to one."

CHARGES OF BRIBERY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The *World* says it is stated on good authority tonight that members of the Union League Club have raised $50,000 to see Mr. Evarts through his Senatorial canvass.

BANK CLEARINGS.

The Usual Weekly Returns from Twenty-six Cities of the United States—A Decidedly Unfavorable Exhibit.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The following table, compiled from special dispatches to the Boston *Post* from the managers of the leading clearing-houses in the United States, gives the clearances for the week ended Jan. 17, with the comparisons with the corresponding week of last year:

	Week ending Jan. 17, 1885.	*Week ending Jan. 19, 1884.*		*Per cent.*
New York	$524,875,451	$801,923,472	Decrease	34.5
Boston	62,619,086	67,441,531	Increase	3.4
Philadelphia	46,600,219	60,460,415	Decrease	22.7
Chicago	44,297,070	48,190,304	Decrease	2.2
St. Louis	16,193,280	17,874,214	Decrease	9.4
San Francisco	12,830,518	13,391,357	Decrease	4.2
Baltimore	14,886,146	12,256,085	Increase	45.1
Cincinnati	10,150,000	11,500,000	Decrease	11.7
Pittsburg	6,717,053	11,255,872	Decrease	40.3
Milwaukee	4,212,000	3,429,000	Increase	22.9
Providence	4,858,000	5,335,200	Decrease	8.9
Kansas City	4,328,829	3,332,793	Increase	29.9
Indianapolis	1,494,498	1,819,115	Decrease	17.6
Cleveland	2,006,587	2,118,604	Decrease	5.3
Hartford	1,762,921	2,109,759	Decrease	16.4
Detroit	2,490,948	2,767,289	Decrease	11.5
Memphis	1,819,435	1,517,049	Increase	20.6
New Haven	1,219,371	1,291,978	Decrease	6.1
Peoria	779,842	977,735	Decrease	21.2
Columbus	1,301,054	1,200,000	Increase	8.7
Portland	846,471	1,054,439	Decrease	19.7
Springfield	856,846	934,495	Decrease	19.0
Worcester	788,781	855,844	Decrease	7.9
Lowell	594,524	565,100	Increase	5.2
St. Joseph	710,711	....	....	
Syracuse	491,514	581,639	Decrease	15.5
Total	$776,559,269	$1,071,985,669	Decrease	27.9
Outside N. Y.	251,723,818	270,062,197	Decrease	6.8

The exhibit last week is a decidedly unfavorable one, the gain over week before last being much less than had confidently been expected. The gains noted at so many points have in many instances been lost and their places supplied by decreases. The aggregate clearings for the week, the same cities reporting as did the previous year, were $776,559,269, against $1,071,985,669 for the corresponding week in 1884, and against $774,486,206 for week before last. This shows a loss as compared with 1884 of $296,386,400. The gain as compared with week before last amounted to only $2,113,063. Outside of New York City, where the loss was exceedingly large, amounting to 34.5 per cent, the decrease as compared with last year amounts only to .068 per cent, against a loss of .06 per cent week before last.

Outside of New York City the clearings amount to $251,723,818, against $270,062,197 in 1884, and $258,335,200 week before last.

Of the reporting cities only seven report any gain whatever against some twelve so reporting week before last. These are: Boston 3.2 per cent, Baltimore 45.1 per cent, Milwaukee 22.9 per cent, Kansas City 29.9 per cent, Memphis 20.6 per cent, Columbus 8.7 per cent, and Lowell 5.2 per cent.

The following show a decrease: New York, 35.4 per cent; Philadelphia, 22.7 per cent; Chicago, 2.2 per cent; St. Louis, 9.4 per cent; San Francisco, 4.2 per cent; Cincinnati, 11.7 per cent; Pittsburg, 40.3 per cent; Providence, 8.9 per cent; Indianapolis, 17.6 per cent; Cleveland, 5.3 per cent; Hartford, 16.4 per cent; Detroit, 11.5 per cent; New Haven, 6.1 per cent; Peoria, 21.2 per cent; Portland, 19.7 per cent; Springfield, 19 per cent; Worcester, 7.9 per cent; and Syracuse, 15.5 per cent.

THE FIRE RECORD.

A Big Fire at Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—A fire broke out about 9 o'clock in the Bay State Sugar Refinery, situated on Eastern avenue, and destroyed over $1,000,000 worth of property. A high wind prevailed at the time, and despite the efforts of about half of the fire department the flames spread rapidly. The building was of brick, five stories high, with mansard roof, and covered a territory of 110 by 150 feet. It was burned with all its contents, including 600 barrels of refined sugar and a large amount of sirup, twenty-nine filters, each holding fifty tons of charcoal and sirup, seven centrifugal machines, and seven boilers. The flames spread to the large brick building of the Standard Dye-Wood Company, which was also burned. The loss on the sugar refinery alone is estimated at about $750,000. The loss on the dye-woods is not known. It will not fall below $200,000, and may reach half a million. The insurance is heavy.

Destruction of the Mount Pulaski Mill—Blazes Elsewhere.

LINCOLN, Ill., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The Mount Pulaski mill, the largest flour manufacturing establishment in this county, burned to the ground at 1 o'clock this morning. Loss, $40,000; insured for $14,000. It was owned and operated by Priest & Gordon, and located in Mount Pulaski, ten miles east.

DALLAS, Tex., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Reinhardt's clothing house caught fire today and was partially destroyed. The stock was valued at $70,000; insured for $40,000 in Eastern and Southern companies. The fire originated from some unknown cause in the second story, and had attained considerable headway when discovered.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—At 6 o'clock this morning fire originated in J. F. Reade's skating rink. The rink and carriage warehouse, office, and blacksmith-shops of E. Clapp & Son, all wooden, were destroyed before the fire was controlled. Reade's loss is $5,500; insured for $1,000 in the Hartford and $1,000 in the Home of New York. Clapp's loss is $10,000; no insurance. Total loss, $20,000.

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 18.—The residence of Chief-of-Police Rearden was burned by an incendiary this morning. Loss, $5,000; insurance, $3,000.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 18.—The steamship Benwell Tower, sailed hence for Liverpool yesterday, returned today with her cargo on fire.

BELOIT, Kas., Jan. 18.—The City Opera-House, Avenue Hotel, and Freeman's store buildings burned tonight. Loss, $40,000; mainly insured.

DODGE CITY, Kas., Jan. 18.—Fire this afternoon destroyed the Post-Office Block, starting in Welden's grocery. The total loss is estimated at $75,000. Among the losers are W. Collier, $16,000; the *Cowboy* printing-office, $6,000; Wilder & Co., grocers, $5,000; Shields' hardware stock, $3,000; warehouses of Morris, Collier & Wright and Beverly & Co. destroyed, with contents; insurance not ascertained.

ENNIS, Tex., Jan. 18.—A. M. & Daniel Morrison's dry-goods store was burned this morning. Total loss, $12,000; insurance, $9,000.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Henry Clews & Co. in their circular of Friday say: "The tendency toward a genuine improvement in financial and mercantile affairs is now strong enough to ride over the 'Cisco' failure without finding it too much of an obstacle in the way, and, as for the Pittsburg iron suspension, that belongs to 'the past sad sea wave' and should not be a discouraging omen, as the failure makes one less large iron producer and will lessen the overproduction evil in the future to that extent at least. The Cisco failure was not altogether unexpected, as there were vague rumors about the house a few days ago, which caused the drawing-out of deposits and left them high and dry with securities on hand that have never had an active place in the market. A notable fact in regard to this failure is that it will not bring 500 shares, all told, of speculative stocks on the market. Thus it is a failure that saves the street, and does not peril it. If they had been carrying a large quantity of board securities hypothecated with banks and trust companies, it would be far different; then the apprehension would have been widespread, as the market would anticipate forced sales, and go down to meet them. No other firms are connected in this disaster that are likely to be brought down. The ability and strength of the house were largely impaired by the death of the senior member over one year since. This is generally admitted. The failure, however, will be a thing of the past, not in a few days, but in a few hours, due to the wave of improvement now in motion over the country, which will deluge the blot."

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 18.—The liabilities of Crosby & Foss, jewelers, are about $33,000. The assets are said to consist of some $6,000 in stock and $5,000 in accounts.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Jan. 17.—The $100,000 in bonds issued by the N. C. Thompson Manufacturing Company have been taken by the Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Company of Syracuse, N. Y.; Singer, Nimick & Co. and Smith, Sutton & Co. of Pittsburg, Pa. The Hon. William Lathrop of this city has been appointed trustee, and the business will be revived at once.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 18.—The new iron steamship Chatham, built at Gorringe's shipyard, left port early Friday with a number of claims unpaid. Neafie & Levy have a claim amounting to more than $31,000 for the vessel's machinery.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—The charter of the Citizens' National Bank has been extended for twenty years. The old corporation closed business today, paying stockholders a dividend of $22,000. The new institution begins business with $100,000 capital and $20,000 surplus. The net profits of the old bank were $301,450.77 and it paid $279,900 in dividends. John P. Frenzee, President of the new bank, started in as messenger boy eighteen years ago, and was followed two years later by Otto N. Frenzee, now cashier.

OBITUARY.

Col. R. C. Hollyday.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Col. R. C. Hollyday, ex-Secretary of the State of Maryland, died at his home in Easton today after a long illness.

[Col. Hollyday was born in Abbott County in 1811, and was a cousin and brother-in-law of Judge Carmichael. He graduated at Princeton and studied law with William Carmichael, father of Judge Carmichael, in Centreville. He practiced law in Talbot, Allegany, and Cecil Counties, and represented the latter in the Legislature for two terms. He was Secretary of State from 1848 to March, 1849, under Gov. P. F. Thomas, who also appointed him Clerk of Cecil County Court, where he remained until November, 1851. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867; served as Secretary of State during Gov. Bowie's term, and upon the death of Judge Mason in April, 1873, was appointed to the same office by Gov. Whyte. He was reappointed by Govs. Groome and Carroll, and, after an interval of four years during Gov. Hamilton's Administration, was again made Secretary of State by Gov. McLane in January, 1884. He only held office a few months, however, retiring May, 1884, on account of ill-health.]

A Massachusetts Politician Drops Dead.

TAUNTON, Mass., Jan. 18.—Harrison Tweed dropped dead in a pew of the Winthrop Street Baptist Church during the morning service today:

[Mr. Tweed was a State Senator in 1868 and 1869, Presidential Elector in 1872, and a member of the Governor's Council in 1876, 1877, and 1878.]

Death of a Sister of Phil Kearney.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—Mrs. Julia A. Roberts, a well-known worker among the poor of this city, who gained considerable prominence by her management of the "Penny Lunch-room" here, was found dead in bed this morning. She was a sister of Gen. Phil Kearney.

Henry M. Warfield.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 18.—Henry M. Warfield, a widely-known business-man of this city, died last night aged 60. He was General Manager of the Universal Produce and Fish Exchange.

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

Old Veterans Preparing to Visit the Scene of the Memorable Conflict.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—A number of the veterans of the First Army Corps met in this city tonight to perfect arrangements for a historical visit of the corps to the battle-field of Gettysburg May 4 and 5 next. A number of the veterans of other corps were present and took part in the speaking. Ex-Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania presided and made a stirring address upon the battle of Gettysburg and the unwritten history of the War, which created great enthusiasm. In the course of his remarks he announced his intention of bringing before Congress at the next session a bill to place Gen. Rosecrans on the retired list of the army, and also asserted it was the duty of the country to reward such soldiers as Slocum and Averill for their services and sacrifices.

Other speeches were made by Gens. Rosecrans, Colegrove, Stannard, and Hunt, and Congressmen Haynes, Woodward of Wisconsin, and others. On motion of the corps historian, Maj. Stine, Gen. Rosecrans was elected Chairman of a committee to invite the attendance of the members of Congress at Gettysburg, and Gov. Curtin of the committee to invite the Governors of those States which furnished the troops to the First Corps.

MOONSHINERS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—While hunting for thieves Friday night in West Attleboro, Mass., a Deputy-Sheriff came upon a hut in the woods on the side of a hill. Today, accompanied by another deputy, he visited the place, and found a range, boiler, syphon, and distillery apparatus. By foot-prints in the snow they found secreted at various places in the woods five jugs of rum, about 150 gallons of mash, and the worms. The moonshiners have been making about a barrel a night for some time past. The distillers are all known and a Deputy Marshal will make arrests soon. The hut was built and arrangements made by the three men to clear the land of wood, but in that business they did nothing. They attempted to hide everything when they heard the officers were in the neighborhood, but were unsuccessful. Attleboro is one of the centres of the jewelry manufacturing industry, and is so strict that no liquor is allowed to be sold. Illicit distilling is an offense which has been almost unknown in this region.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—Owing to the great press of business attending the closing days of the Congressional session and the probable necessity for his signature to bills immediately after their passage, President Arthur has been compelled to reconsider his determination to attend the New Orleans Exposition during February. He hopes, however, to attend the exposition as a private citizen after the expiration of his official term.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 18.—The day was clear and cold and 20,000 people were at the World's Exposition. The Poultry Department proved an attractive centre. There are some 500 cages of birds, including many of the best varieties in the country. The awards will be made tomorrow. The exhibit is under the management of B. N. Pierce of the *Fanciers' Gazette*, Indianapolis.

ENFORCING SUNDAY LAWS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The Excise law was enforced today as strictly as it ever was, the police having been notified by Superintendent Walling that the liquor shops must be closed Sunday. A large number of arrests were made during the day. Five hundred dealers met in Irving Hall this afternoon and adopted resolutions pledging themselves to assist the police in the impartial enforcement of the law, believing that such will compel the citizens to demand a modification of the statute.

THE HORAN POISONING CASE.

WHITEWATER, Wis., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—John T. Fish of Racine, the lawyer who is to assist T. D. Weeks in the defense of Nellie Horan, arrived yesterday and is looking the case up. The examination will begin before Court-Commissioner Lyon at this place tomorrow afternoon. Interest in the affair is rapidly reviving. The defendant is in fair health, and expects to be able to go through the three days of examination, which is the length of time it will probably take.

A RAILROAD COLLISION.

DECATUR, Ill., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—A Wabash passenger-train moving west ran into the rear end of another which had stopped for water a few miles east of this city this morning. A sleeper was split from the end to the state room, but singular to say no one was killed or even injured, although there were several people in the berths. A mail-car was damaged.

HONORING BAYARD.

LAWRENCE, Kas., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—Thomas Bayard, Senator from Delaware, has been invited by the literary societies of the University of Kansas to deliver the annual address next June. It is expected that he will accept, as he promised to do so last year, but was prevented by official business.

A $10,000 KICK.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 18.—Ransom C. Luce kicked George Thurstein down a flight of stairs ten years ago, and last night Thurstein recovered a verdict for $10,000 against him—the amount sued for. The case will probably be appealed.

THE REVOLUTION IN ENGLAND

How the Queen Brought the Tory and Liberal Chiefs Together and Passed the Franchise Bill.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—[Correspondence New York *Tribune*.]—It has been known in a vague way that the Queen had something to do with bringing Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury together on the Franchise and Apportionment bills. Some guesses as to her Majesty's actual share in the negotiations have been hazarded in print, few of them even plausible. I am not going to add to the number, but I may repeat what I have heard on authority that seems to me sufficient to warrant repeating it in print.

The Queen, according to this account, was from the beginning an active agent in the business. Lord Salisbury's attitude of irreconcilable hostility to the Franchise bill was perfectly sincere. He had nailed his colors to the mast and meant to die fighting. He was equally sincere in preferring to see the House of Lords abolished rather than see it live on shorn of real power. Mr. Gladstone, on his side, was, as I have pointed out many times, more than willing to let the Lords alone. His resolve to pass the Franchise bill at any cost involved two alternatives: to pass it at any cost to the Constitution or at any cost to his previous refusals to bring forward his scheme of redistribution of seats at the same time, or before the Franchise bill should have gone safely through the ordeal of the Upper Chamber.

What the Queen said was that in these two positions, apparently so hostile, lay hid the conditions of a compromise. She entered into communication with Lord Salisbury. She was, as a matter of course, already and often in consultation with her Prime Minister. Her messenger to the Tory leader was the Duke of Richmond; reinforced later by Lord Cairns. Her message did not fall much short of a royal command. Lord Salisbury was given to understand, in conciliatory terms which hardly disguised the peremptoriness of the queenly purpose, that an arrangement was, in her Majesty's opinion, practicable and urgent. The Duke of Richmond and Lord Cairns at the same time, or nearly the same time, intimated to Lord Salisbury that neither they nor their friends were prepared to follow him to the end he proposed. He was asked to say what he wanted and what he would accept. It was then discovered that he had in mind a scheme of redistribution of seats larger than the one already published, and likely to be more acceptable to the Liberals themselves. This fact was made known to Mr. Gladstone, who was asked to state whether, on being satisfied that Lord Salisbury would agree to a satisfactory scheme of redistribution and to pass the Franchise bill, he thought he could still stand out on what would then become a mere question of procedure. It would not be decorous to say that Mr. Gladstone jumped at the chance thus offered him, but he welcomed it. If the substance of reform could be insured, he declared, he would leave the shadow to be quarreled over by anybody who liked. "Would he take the first step?" "Certainly, and the second, too." And thereupon it was that the memorable statement was made in the House of Commons embodying the offer to Lord Salisbury, which Lord Salisbury next day formally accepted from his place as leader of the Opposition majority in the House of Lords.

This account does not in the least belittle the greatness of the concessions made by Mr. Gladstone. It leaves him in the position of having secured his Reform bill only by yielding to the claim of the Lords to shelve it till they had been satisfied about redistribution, or, as it is now beginning to be called, the Seats bill. All the present narrative does is to make a little plainer the process by which the meeting of the minds of the two leaders was brought about. As an illustration of the kind of power still exercised, often usefully, by the sovereign, it is perhaps still more interesting. That she played her part on this occasion with unerring tact, with great ability, and also with a judicious display of authority is admitted. The admiration of her skill expressed on both sides is beyond question sincere. To a great extent the influence she wielded was personal. With her immense experience she knew perfectly how best to avail herself of the prerogative still admitted to exist in the Crown, though existing for the most part on condition that it be not used, or be seldom used. A new sovereign or a stupid sovereign could have done nothing.

The weight that had been given to the Queen's opinion in the present case was increased, no doubt, as far as Mr. Gladstone was concerned, by the knowledge of her extreme reluctance to extreme measures. It is supposed she had told the Prime Minister plainly that she would not create Peers enough to carry the Franchise bill except in the last resort. She did not consider that an emergency justifying such a use of her prerogative would arise until it had been proved that the Government could not otherwise be carried on. This proof could, to her mind, only be forthcoming after a dissolution. Now, to dissolve was what Mr. Gladstone did not want to do for many reasons. He had protested against Lord Salisbury's claim to force a dissolution on the Ministry. He was not at all sure that the result of a dissolution, even on the question of reforming or abolishing the Lords, would have left him in a better position than before; or in so good a position as before. I have already expressed my belief that had the Lords again thrown out the Franchise bill there would have been no dissolution this autumn, but a winter of violent agitation to which no man could look forward with anything but grave apprehension. Mr. Gladstone, with his love of parliamentary methods and his horror of bloodshed, regarded the prospect with alarm. Therefore it was, among many other reasons, that the Queen's intervention found such ready welcome from him.

All this helps explain the sudden willingness on both sides to come to terms. But it does not explain why Lord Salisbury should have preferred and propounded so radical a scheme of redistribution. It is a popular theory among Liberals that he has done it in ignorance of its probable effects, or in miscalculation. But that is a doubtful assumption in the case of a politician so experienced as Lord Salisbury. A friend of his offers another solution. Lord Salisbury, according to him, knew perfectly well that an extension of the franchise without redistribution would be fatal to his party. He had satisfied himself that little or nothing was to be hoped from the constituencies as arranged under the first Ministerial draft. He thought more equal districts and the single-member plan might give the Tories a chance. He was not, and is not, confident. As for Tory Democracy, that, he says, is all very well, but how are you going to get the church and the landed interest to support a policy the first effect of which must be to destroy the one and disturb the other? And what becomes of your Tory party without clergy and the landlords? My Tory friend added much more which I need not quote, for the whole has to do with the possibilities of a future which nobody pretends to fathom, and he summed it all up in a sentence which is not less significant for being slightly figurative: "Lord Salisbury, in short, prefers a devil he doesn't know to a devil he does know."

AN EAST ST. LOUIS MURDER.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Archie Fulz, colored, went today to Bob Anderson, colored, who lives with a colored widow named Aunt Betsey, and demanded 20 cents as a balance due him upon a wood-cutting job. This started a row, in which Aunt Betsey got a shotgun and fired a load of buckshot into Fulz, who fell to the floor. Then the woman with the gun and Anderson with a horse-pistol beat Fulz's head almost to a jelly, and only ceased their murderous work upon the interference of neighbors. Fulz lingered till evening and died. Anderson and Aunt Betsey were arrested and placed in jail.

ALLEGED CRUELTY IN A NEW YORK PRISON

ERIE, Pa., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—James Devine, the prison companion of the escaped murderer Menken, who was arrested here for burglary, has made a statement that when Superintendent Brockway of the Elmira (N. Y.) Reformatory is displeased with a convict he tortures him with an instrument similar to the Russian knout in an underground dungeon. Devine is a desperate man.

ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES DISCOVERED.

NORWICH, Conn., Jan. 17.—Irregularities, it is alleged, have been discovered in the Merchants' National Bank of this city amounting to a considerable sum. The irregularities are due to the action of the cashier and assistant cashier, Meech and Webb, both of whom have resigned. Lesser irregularities, it is claimed, have been found in the Shetucket National Bank, the cashier of which, William T. Roath, has also resigned.

CRIMINALS SENT TO PRISON.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—Russell Clement, convicted last week of manslaughter, was sentenced today to hard labor at Jackson for seven years. Clement stabbed Joshua Loomis to death at a dance July 11.

Thomas Mills, who shot at Cora White in this city last summer and was convicted of assault with intent to do bodily injury, was sentenced to two years and a half at Jackson.

AN ENGLISH JAM-FARM.

Lord Sudeley's Home Farm, near Toddington, Gloucestershire, was four years ago an ordinary arable farm, for which nobody would offer the previous rent of £1 per acre. But previous successes in the neighborhood incited the proprietor to convert it into a large fruit-growing establishment. After training, leveling, burning clay, and planting hedges, designed, on growing up, to shelter the plantations, plum-trees (six-feet standards) 3 years old, from a nursery started in advance of the experiment, were planted in rows of fifteen feet apart. These were interspersed with rows of raspberries, gooseberries, or currant bushes in the quincunx arrangement. Thus straight and interminable vistas now open in every direction of the plantation. Very careful staking is required. As the stakes are all creosoted for the eighteen inches that is below the ground, and there were no fewer than 40,000 plum-trees to be staked, a creosote tank and furnace were built. Fixed in the ground eight inches from the tree, and tied to it at its top simply by a wisp of straw, the stake is thus prevented rubbing the bark. Of course, there is endless weeding, picking, and carrying. Sometimes over 300 workers are thus employed. Some 3,000 Canadian poplars surround the farm. They are planted one yard apart, and will ultimately make an impervious wall, the trunks meeting and pollarded at eighteen feet above the ground, as in Kent. In the jam-factory, situated in the old farm-buildings, some forty hands are employed. In one of the eleven copper cans, just cleaned, is poured a jug of water, and into the water twenty-eight pounds of white sugar, best Dutch crushed, as it is called, being a mixture of half-and-half cane and beet-root. When the sugar is dissolved, twenty-four pounds of raspberries—some of them, perhaps, gathered only an hour or two since—are thrown in, and then the crimson mixture, foaming and bubbling under the heat of steam (fifty pounds pressure to the square inch) from the great boiler in the adjoining stable, is for about eight minutes stirred and critically examined with the aid of a long wooden ladle till, being pronounced ready, it is run off into another copper and carried into the old cattle-shed, now fitted up with dressers and shelves, where it is adroitly transferred to thirty-six bottles, each now containing one and one-fourth pounds of the most brilliant raspberry jam. As soon as the air-tight covers are tied on, these bottles are ready to be dispatched to the four corners of the globe, or, as the case may be, to take their places on the well-laden shelves among the gooseberries, currants, and strawberries, to await their turn to go. Some idea of the extent of Mr. Beach's business may be obtained from the fact that the bottles used in a year cost about £1,000. The setting of the fruit is assisted by the visits of bees to the flower, and there is here an apiary consisting of 165 hives, under the care of an experienced beemaster.—*Forestry.*

ORIGIN OF THE NAME "MONITOR."

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—[Editor New York *Evening Post.*]—The *Magazine of American History* for this month contains an article by the Rev. Francis B. Wheeler on the "Building of the Monitor," but it does not say how the vessel came by its name or who suggested it. Can you or your readers inform me?

NAVAL OFFICER.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—[Editor New York *Evening Post.*]—The Navy Department at Washington having, shortly before the launch, requested me to suggest an appropriate name for the impregnable turreted steam battery, I addressed a letter to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy saying: "The impregnable and aggressive character of this structure will admonish the leaders of the Southern Rebellion that the batteries on the banks of their rivers will no longer present barriers to the entrance of the Union forces. The ironclad intruder will thus prove a severe monitor to those leaders. But there are other leaders who will also be startled and admonished by the booming of the guns from the impregnable iron turret. 'Downing street' will hardly view with indifference this last 'Yankee notion,' this monitor. To the Lords of the Admiralty the new craft will be a monitor, suggesting doubts as to the propriety of completing those four steel ships at $3,500,000 apiece. On these and many similar grounds I propose to name the new battery Monitor." J. ERICSSON.

"YE OLD FOLK OF CONNECTICUT."

The Bridgeport (Conn.) *Standard* contains an account of a very curious compilation under the above title, begun during the session of the Connecticut Legislature last winter by Mr. F. H. Nash, then legislative reporter of the *Standard*, and continued by researches prolonged through the summer. The work is an inventory of the inhabitants of Connecticut 80 years of age or older, and includes 6,223 names, being precisely 1 per cent of the population of the State by the census of 1880 (622,000). Twenty-three centenarians were found (three of whom have since died), and their biographies are made a part of the record. The aggregate age of 6,223 persons is nearly 500,000 years, their average being about 83 years. The proportion of ages ranging from 84 to 87 is very large; those who are 90 and over number 651; nine are 99, thirteen 98, and eleven 97. No age of less than 80 years has been recorded. In this list of over 6,000, fully 4,000 are women, and only eight of the twenty living centenarians are men. Two spinsters have begun on their second hundred years, and they are accompanied by two sturdy bachelors, who doubtless may in their second century see more in the fair sex to admire than they did in the first.

The *Standard* says: "One interesting result which this State canvass presents is, that the days of our years are more in number than they were a generation ago. A generation ago only one person in 500 lived to see 80 years. Now 1 per cent of the population, or five in every 500, live to that great age."

DAILY ESCAPES FROM A REFORM SCHOOL.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The discipline at the State Reform School has received a bad set-back by the almost daily escapes of the inmates. During the last four weeks thirty-eight boys have run away from the institution. Sixteen of the boys escaped in one day. Two of them were captured, but there are thirty-six still at large.

QUININE FROM COAL.

Prof. Fischer of Munich is said to have obtained from distilled coal a white crystalline powder which, in its action on the system, cannot be distinguished from quinine. Its efficacy in reducing fever-heat is thought to be remarkable, though a New York wholesale druggist says that the amount of the drug required to produce this effect is so large as to preclude any rivalry between it and genuine quinine.

THE FRUIT-SHIPPERS AND THE RAILROADS.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The Centralia Fruit-Shippers' Association held another meeting Saturday, at which it was shown that the railroads had so far refused to make a reduction in freight rates. The box-makers are inclined to pool their factions, the price for crates having advanced since the last meeting.

HOUSE-BREAKERS ARRESTED.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 18.—Louis Volhardt's residence at Wellsburg was robbed last night of $1,500 in bonds and $1,000 cash. Charles Volhardt, John Herdington, Posey Cheek, and a woman were arrested, and $900 in cash was recovered from Herdington. The bonds were burned by the thieves.

A BOY BEATEN TO DEATH.

CHARLESTON, Ill., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—A boy named John Welsh, pupil of Oscar Tichner in a district school of Seven Hickory Township, this county, died from a beating, it is charged, given with a ball bat by his teacher. The latter pleads self-defense. A warrant is out for his arrest.

AN EMBEZZLER PUNISHED.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—D. E. Swann pleaded guilty yesterday to two indictments charging him with embezzling money from the Northern Pacific Company, and was sentenced to thirteen years and six months at hard labor in State Prison.

VACCINATION FOR HOG-CHOLERA.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Hog-cholera has this winter killed more than 200 of the hogs belonging to A. E. Field & Son. Mr. Field considers vaccination a good preventive if the hogs are vaccinated before they have the disease.

THE "MASCOT" SHOOTING AFFRAY.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 18.—Recorder Davey admitted George Osmond and Adolph Zeeche, principals in the recent fatal shooting affray in the *Mascot* office, to bail last night.

HER MAJESTY THE CAT.

Animals That Take Up No Small Place in Literature and Medical Science.

They Are Pets of the Fireside by Day, but at Night They Are Rounders.

How They Ought to Be Fed, Housed, and Kept to Promote Moral and Physical Health.

It only required a glance about Dr. Edwin M. Hale's office to convince the visitor that some one about the house held the cat in high esteem. On the walls were portraits of that alleged treacherous animal in various positions, and the same model was reproduced in cards, bits of applique, and china ornaments that decorated the mantels. On the miscellaneous bookshelves were innumerable volumes devoted to cats, while the number of pamphlets, magazine and newspaper articles, all carefully and systematically arranged, were conclusive proof that the doctor had made a study of feline matters. Near the porch-door was a little stand on which sat a big white cat with jet black eyes, a pink nose, and a large, bushy tail which was never still. At the first sound of footsteps the white creature pricked up his ears, raised himself on his feet, arched his back, and the moment the doctor entered the room was on his shoulder, rubbing his neck against his master's face and purring softly.

"O yes," said the physician, "Hafiz and I are very good friends; I have had him about eight years. My daughter brought him from London, and her experience getting him was rather odd. It is a matter of no little comment among tourists to note the habit existing in England of advertising cats, dogs, birds, deer, and fine breeds of poultry in the daily papers. In answering one of these notices a long correspondence ensues, and finally the would-be purchaser is given an audience. As a rule these very exclusive dealers have nothing of the Yankee straightforwardness about them, and it is a long time before they can be made to come to terms. The ex-Duchess or shattered Countess will throw out suggestions without naming any definit equivalent, and after considerable maneuvering you are incidentally informed as to the amount expected. Well, my daughter thought she struck a bargain, for she got puss for $10, but he is worth ten times that amount now."

THINKS WITH HIS TAIL.

"'Hafiz'? O, that was the name of a celebrated Persian poet, whose works, I believe, were translated by Tom Moore. Then, you know, Daniel Deronda's cat was given the same name, and Eliot's book appeared about the time I got my pet. 'Hafiz' is a pure Angora, the most beautiful of all breeds as well as the rarest and most valuable. The species is remarkable for size, long silky fur, thick brush-like tail, and pure white color. It is pretty, gentle, delicately sensitive, and remarkably sagacious. The tail is said to be significant of its arborial habits. It is never still, moving all the time—he talks with it and, I believe, thinks with it. 'Hafiz' has a great many queer characteristics. He is given the freedom of the house, goes and comes at will, and when he chooses to stay indoors nothing but the best upholstered chair in the parlor will satisfy him. His favorit position is to lie on my open ledger, the white expanse seeming to please him. The watchman has orders to bring him in nights after his rambles, but I think I have had as many as a dozen 'lost' notices in THE TRIBUNE for him. Fortunately he has fallen into good hands, and a small reward always returned him, none the better, though, for his excursion. He is fond of strange cats and horses and has many strong friends among dogs. His war record is good, even if it has cost him a few handfuls of hair and some scratches. He quite distinguished himself in an encounter with a strange dog yesterday, resulting from misplaced confidence. The dog attempted to bite him, when 'Hafiz' leaped on the back of his neck and came near scratching his eyes out. Some humane person interfered, but not till the cat's assailant was marked for life. He romps with the children, but when the sport becomes tedious he withdraws, assumes his native dignity, and sits up to look on. Any attempt to make him resume the game is instantly resented, and if spitting does not suffice he uses his paw as a weapon of defense.

FOOD FOR CATS.

"I have always had a great fondness for cats, and since my childhood have made a pet of at least one. I have given them a great deal of attention, studied their habits and peculiarities, and have come to the conclusion that in order to preserve the health, smoothness and gloss of the fur, and the temper one must regard the food, drink, housing, and general management. No error is more common than that of starving a cat to make it a good mouser. The practice has arisen from the mistaken notion that a cat kills rats and mice for food, whereas it is quite as much for sport. If one wants his pet to develop into a thief and prowler, with an abundant stock of vermin, let him neglect to feed her regularly. The cat should have at least two meals a day at regular hours. After each meal remove the dish, and never use it a second time without washing it. The quantity requisit can best be determined by experience. Oatmeal porridge and milk or bread and milk, sweetened, will make a good breakfast. Use the same for dinner, with an allowance of meat or fish. Horse-meat is used in France, but liver or boiled lights are better. Use fish during sickness; oysters are relished and very healthy, and no cat will turn up her nose at raw beef. An excessive amount of meat is bad. Boiled eggs should be used occasionally and any vegetables that the animal prefers. My cat lives on beans, peas, and celery. Though the food should be ample it is not necessary to overfeed the animal. Fresh milk should be given in abundance, and this with oatmeal will be sufficient generally, as the mice she will contrive to get will be an adequate supplement. A cat's disposition is spoiled by feeding her with delicacies from the table. This habit should be discouraged, and a little training will induce her to patiently await her time even if she sits by the table during meals.

GRASS.

"Cats will never thrive without grass to eat. It is a panacea for all their ills; keeps the stomach in order, cools the blood, prevents humors, and aids digestion. It is supposed to aid in getting rid of the hairs swallowed during the process of washing. During the winter it can be procured by keeping a piece of turf in the cellar or hot-house or it may be cultivated in a flower-pot. Cats are fond of asparagus, which many persons raise especially for them, and their natural preference for catnip will suggest a like course.

"Any cat that is worth keeping should be housed, for to turn her out nights is sure to make her gaunt, ugly, unhealthy, dirty, and a vagrant. If properly treated she will not show a disposition to go out. A cozy bed may be made in a corner for her and proper training will supplement her natural dainty cleanliness.

"A cat should be washed regularly with warm water and mild soap, dried with towels, and kept in a warm place to prevent cold. For state occasions if the fur be lightly sponged with sweet cream pussy will polish her coat up to its pristine beauty.

PUSSY'S COMPLAINTS.

"Cats are subjected to nearly as many diseases as the human race. 'Hafiz' is just getting over typhoid-fever, and he manages to get diphtheria, malaria, catarrh, and everything else that is epidemic. Cats have symptoms of disease and show them as plainly as children. Almost the first is a neglect of toilet; another is the rough condition of the fur, which loses its gloss and the hairs stand out. A hot nose is a sign of fever or inflammation, and when the cat shows a desire for great heat there is a chill. Cats are so much admired at the present day that physicians are constantly being called upon to prescribe, and no one need feel any loss of dignity in doing so humane an act. When medicine is not given in the food it is well to put on thick gloves in administering, in order to avoid bites and scratches. Then wrap the cat in a strong cloth, carefully covering the feet, and let an assistant hold it between his knees and open the mouth. Fluid doses, such as glycerine and castor-oil should be given from a spoon in very small doses; if pills are prescribed put the bolus well back against the roof of the mouth; powders or small pellets will dissolve on the tongue. Gentleness will be necessary in the operation, and afterward the fur should be carefully washed in order to remove the taste of medicine. Generally food should be withheld for two hours, unless otherwise directed. Cats are frequently delirious during teething, when the gums should be lanced and a light diet of warm milk with plenty of clean water and grass given. In the adult the symptoms are wild staring eyes, bristling hair, restlessness, and a tendency to climb up the wall or break through a window. The squeal is piteous and the cry frightful; she will hide in the darkest corner and die there unless attended to. In treating, put on a pair of gloves, grasp the cat by the nape of the neck, wrap a shawl round the body, and with a pair of scissors slit one of the ears slightly in the thin part. Wet the ear with a sponge dipped in warm water to make the blood flow; a few drops will give relief. Give a dose of belladonna or hyoscyamus in half a glass of water and put to sleep in a cool, quiet place. It should not be disturbed for a day, as the operation leaves it in a nervous state in which a slight sound will alarm it and cause a return of the dilirium. Convulsions or fits are confined to young cats and are caused by too much meat. They are of such short duration that little immediate relief can be given. A whiff of chloroform or ammonia may do, and to prevent her from running into the fire or doing herself injury throw a cloth over her and hold her quiet. If fat, reduce the diet; if poor and scrawny, give warm milk regularly and a little raw meat twice a day. If worms are the cause I should prescribe half a teaspoonful of cod-liver oil three times a day. If during the fit the cat becomes rigid give nux vomica, and a dose of belladonna will cure blood-shot eyes. For inflamed eyes apply a wash of weak borax and water. After catching cold cats will sneeze and show all signs of influenza. They may have sore throats with diphtheritic symptoms which they catch from children. Wrap the throat in flannel wet with cosmoline and give a few drops of sulphate of soda in water."

INDUSTRIAL.

The Fort Wayne Brakemen—Strikers Suspected of Employing Dynamite—The Oatmeal Pool—Closing Down.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The Pittsburg & Fort Wayne brakemen, who have been on a strike, surrendered unconditionally today. The men found it useless to hold out any longer, as their ranks were hourly being depleted by desertions, and they did not get the encouragement from other roads that they expected, nor did the engineers, conductors, and firemen of the road help them any. At 5 o'clock their committee reported to Superintendent Law that the trains could go out with the "double-headers," and in less than thirty minutes the round-house and yards were active. Great difficulty was experienced in getting the cars pulled out of the snow which has piled around them nearly to the tops of the trucks.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 17.—An attempt was made at 11 o'clock last night by unknown persons to blow up Crofut & Knapp's hat store No. 2, at South Norwalk, with dynamite. The shock was felt all over the city, and attracted great crowds of people to the scene. One end of the building was completely blown out. There were seventeen employés asleep in the building at the time, who escaped injury. It is supposed to be the work of dissatisfied strikers or their friends. The men in the building were thrown from their cots, the windows throughout the building were shattered, and heavy stone window-sills were broken.

The City Council has offered $200 reward for the apprehension of the perpetrators, and the Hatters' Union offers a like reward.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—This evening sixty to eighty men marched in procession, led by a drummer and fifer, and carrying transparencies and two flags—one red and the other black. Reaching Fountain Square one of their number read a short speech in which he predicted that there will soon be a revolution, and said there were 35,000 unemployed men in Cincinnati. They must have bread. The transparencies bore inscriptions such as "We Must Have Bread," "An Army with Empty Stomachs," "Why Are We Not Given Work?" "It Is Time for a Revolution." The procession was principally composed of striking cigarmakers who have been out for nearly a year.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—The manufacturing potters of Trenton ask the Knights of Labor to appoint a disinterested committee to meet the manufacturers and examine the proposed new list of prices. A meeting of the Knights of Labor will be held Monday, and the operatives say that if the bosses fail meantime to submit any new proposition they will regard themselves as locked out.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—The Dubuque Oatmeal Company has sent a telegram to Chicago consenting to enter the pool formed among the manufacturers of oatmeal to raise the price. All the oatmeal mills in the United States except four on the Pacific Coast have signed the agreement.

READING, Pa., Jan. 17.—The Philadelphia & Reading Railroad repair-shops at Schuylkill Haven, which employed in brisk times several hundred hands, have been closed. The rolling-mill at the same place has also stopped.

LANCASTER, Pa., Jan. 17.—The Allendale Cotton-Mill, in this city, has closed, throwing 150 hands out of employment.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 17.—The anthracite coal companies, under the plans of the combination, have been working this month upon a total production of 1,500,000 tons.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 17.—The mule spinners tonight adopted a resolution to postpone action until some future time, and if trade revives to take the earliest opportunity to regain the reduction. Several corporations have reduced rents.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 17.—The collieries of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company are ordered to suspend operations for the remainder of January. Five thousand persons are out of employment.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 18.—The annual meeting of the Tack-Makers' Association decided yesterday to continue the contract existing between the Central Manufacturing Company and the tack-makers.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 18.—The Spinners' Union voted last night to accept a reduction of wages under protest.

OTTAWA, Ill., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The flint-glass company of this city, whose employés refuse to accept a 20-per-cent reduction in wages, has determined to put out its fires at the end of this month for the remainder of the year and throw about 125 to 150 hands out of work. It is believed that nearly if not quite all the other flint-glass factories in the country will also shut down soon.

A LOST ART.

Lament of an Old Millwright—How the Millstone Has Been Relegated Out of Use.

Cleveland *Leader:* A number of heavy white millstones were piled up on one of the docks along the river yesterday. They were consigned to some interior town forty or fifty miles from the city, and were of the style, make, and finish so long in use. An old man, with a slouch hat pulled down so far over his face that his small, fast-blinking eyes were almost hid from view, stood a little way back on the wharf and talked to a young man whom he had halted and asked for a match. "Millstones have pretty nearly gone out of date," said he, with a half mournful air, "and with them have gone the occupation I have followed for thirty years. See here," and the old man crowded his hat over on to the back part of his head and lifted his face for the first time into plain sight. It was pitted all over with numberless ugly dimples, depressions, and cuts, and looked as if he might some day have had the small-pox.

"Do you know how that was done?" he asked. The young man did not know. "By picking millstones," was the quickly volunteered information. "No one who has ever followed the business of giving those stones that keen cut texture that enables them to crush and grind grain can escape these cuts and scars. Why, my face is literally filled with the little particles of steel and stone, and my eyes have seasons of paining me terribly. But the profession has about run its race. In ten years the dictionary-makers will put the stereotyped word 'obsolete' after the noun 'millstone.' Modern inventions have relegated the time-honored millstone to oblivion. New processes have been discovered for extracting the wheat from flour, beside which the millstone has no show."

The young man began to grow interested. He drew his companion into the doorway of a little switch shanty, secured permission for the two to sit down a moment before the fire, and asked him to continue.

"Nowadays," said the old man, "wheat is crushed beneath rollers and the flour produced is much superior to the old make. Then, too, the bran that was once thought to be almost worthless is now sifted by a new process and a quality of flour is separated that is worth forty or fifty cents more per sack than the common variety. You have heard that the best part of a potato lay just beneath the skin. Recent scientific experiments have shown that it is true of all vegetables, especially of wheat. This suggested the construction of a sieve that would separate the little particles of the kernel that cling to the shuck when it has been broken up and ground to pieces. It was successful, and the flour secured in this way, while small in quantity, is of superb quality. This latter process was only made possible by the new method of grinding wheat that has been generally adopted by all the large mills in the country. But in the mean time my occupation has been gradually undermined. Once in a while I have a call to go somewhere into the country and dress a stone, but it is very seldom. Most of the millstones in use in this country are of French burr, a silicious rock, containing many small, rough cavities, and requiring less preparation than a perfectly plain stone. It is quarried in the geological district known as the 'Paris basin.' A quarry has been worked for many years in the valley of the Savannah River, about one hundred miles above the City of Savannah, and the quality of stones secured is said to be almost equal to those produced in France. The lower stone has generally a smooth grinding surface. The moving stone is hollowed towards the centre to allow the material ground to flow freely between the grinding surfaces. The face of both stones have to be cut with straight grooves in direction inclined radii. The edges of the grooves are thus given a cutting action somewhat resembling that of scissor blades, and a tendency to force the grain outward toward the circumference is secured, thus accelerating the feeding and avoiding choking. To do this work perfectly requires an enormous amount of practice, and an apprentice must serve for four or five years on cheap stones before he is allowed to touch the most valuable ones. Machines were once invented to do the cutting but they were not a success. It was a hard business to learn, and in its day was very profitable. Modern innovations, however, have no sympathy for workingmen, and in ten years it is doubtful if there will be a millstone in use in this country."

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

Stamp on the Lie.

ATTICA, Ind., Jan. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Compare the statement made in the subjoined clipping from THE TRIBUNE of Jan. 16 with Gen. W. T. Sherman's army record, as found in the Army Register for January, 1884.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—Mr. E. M. Richeson of this city made public this evening a statement to the effect that just before the War, while he was the proprietor of the wharf-boat at Vicksburg, he was aroused from sleep one night by Capt. Spotts of the steamer Eclipse, who introduced him to Maj. W. T. Sherman (now Gen. Sherman), who was in command of the regulars being transported from the Baton Rouge arsenal to the northern side of the line. Maj. Sherman asked him if he would take charge of the corpse of one of the soldiers and have the body decently buried. Mr. Richeson told him he would and asked: "Do you think there will be war, Major?"

Maj. Sherman replied: "Mr. Richeson, I am afraid there will be trouble," and then he added: "I have spent many years in the South, where I have received only the kindest treatment, and before I would fight against those people I would lose my right arm."

Appointments in Regular Army.

Second-Lieutenant, Third Artillery	July 1, 1840
First-Lieutenant, Third Artillery	Nov. 30, 1841
Captain and Commissary Subsistence	Sept. 27, 1850
[Resigned Sept. 6, 1853.]	
Colonel, Thirteenth Infantry	May 14, 1861
Brigadier-General	July 4, 1863
Major-General	Aug. 12, 1864
Lieutenant-General	July 25, 1866
General	March 4, 1869

Appointments in Volunteers.

Brigadier-General	May 17, 1861
Major	May 1, 1862

The latter commission was vacated by his acceptance of a commission as a Major-General in the regular army.

From the above record it will be seen that Gen. Sherman had been out of service nearly eight years when Fort Sumter was fired on, April 12, 1861; and it is evident that Mr. E. M. Richeson is either a myth, an ignoramus, or a liar—most probably the latter, as citizens are not allowed to command regular troops "just before the war," nor at any other time.

W. N. WILLIAMS,
Lieutenant United States Army, Retired.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[THE TRIBUNE will not decide bets. It will not notice anonymous communications nor return rejected manuscripts.]

(1) Man-i-to-baw; (2) Custom.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.] Please give the correct pronunciation of the name of the British province "Manitoba" and the authority for it. X.

Election Figures.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.] Will you kindly oblige several readers of THE TRIBUNE by stating through your columns the exact majority of Harrison over Oglesby in the City of Chicago? JAS. TURNER.

[Harrison's exact city majority was 4,655.]

PROTECTION FROM CHOLERA.

Organization of a Sanitary League in New York City.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—[Special.]—A movement has been set on foot here which it might be well for other cities to copy. A printed petition was left for signatures in some of the city churches today and notice of it made from the pulpits. It is the outcome of a movement to organize a Sanitary Protective League. In a brief explanation of its intent it calls attention to the probability of a visitation of cholera and of the almost incalculable loss of life and money which it would entail. It is asserted that the local conditions for fighting the disease are far less favorable than they have been in previous epidemic outbreaks. A larger area must be dealt with, a more degraded population of poor be attended to, and the resources of the Board of Health are declared to be smaller in proportion to the demand than they were in 1867. Wise and economical measures are urged as a necessity. To join the league involves no pecuniary obligation. What is most desired is the help and influence of a large number of people who will promise to do these things: Sustain and stimulate the health authorities in their official work, improve the sanitary condition of their own houses, and look out for the safety of employés and dependents.

THE DOMINION.

The Grading of Grain—A Move to Improve the Harbor at Port Burwell—Petroleum Storage at Halifax.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—The deputation from Toronto who waited upon the Hon. Joseph Costigan with reference to the grading of wheat say that they think a separate grade will be made for Manitoba; that the inspection of grain will be made uniform throughout the Dominion, and that to this end a chief inspector for the Dominion will be appointed, with headquarters in Toronto.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—Application is being made to the Government for money to improve the harbor at Port Burwell. The total loss of property there and between that port and the end of Long Point since 1862 has been about $714,000, and twenty lives have been lost there. There seems to be urgent necessity for a port of refuge on that portion of the shore of Lake Erie.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 18.—The Mayor has a letter from the Inland Revenue Department at Ottawa saying that if the city does not take immediate steps to regulate the storage and use of petroleum the department will seize and confiscate all the petroleum at Halifax.

MURDERED BY ROBBERS.

FRANKLIN, Ind., Jan. 18.—Taylor Ballard, a rich old farmer, has been found dead in his barn in Clark Township, and it is supposed he was shot by robbers.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—FOR GOOD LAND AND CASH, choice of two good stocks of goods; one in the city of $15,000, and one in good outside town of $20,000; would divide to suit. Address F 70, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FEED MILL—A BARGAIN—Worth $5,000, for $3,500 cash; three roads; good reasons for wanting to sell. Address F 14, Tribune.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF DRY GOODS, GENtlemen's furnishings, notions, etc., of about $4,500; will be sold cheap if taken at once; fixtures go with stock if desired. Inquire of F. L. McHENRY at A. S. Gage & Co.'s

INVESTMENTS IN SUMS TO SUIT IN REsponsible business interests, dividend-paying stocks, or first mortages on improved real estate. Send for our list.
The American Financial Exchange, (Incorporated),
75 and 76 Commercial National Bank Building.

LADY OR GENTLEMAN WITH $300 TO $500 may obtain position of secretary for established office business of profit and pleasure in St. Louis, Cincinnati, or Chicago. K 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN IN EVERY city and town not already taken, with sufficient capital to control exclusive territory, on May's New Ideal Mechanical Lamp. Unparalleled opportunity to make money. RAYNOR & STEWART, Barclay-st., N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—$40,000—AN ELEGANT summer-resort hotel completely and nicely furnished; 15 acres of beautifully-shaded ground; fronts the handsomest lake in Wisconsin not 100 miles from Chicago; house is in every way first-class; want good farms or lands for it. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

Suitable advt's received for this page every day (except Sunday) for 10 cents a line each insertion.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.

SOUTH DIVISION.
3100 WENTWORTH-AV., southwest corner Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
3501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3037 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
3901 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.
358 STATE-ST.—Hugo W. C. Martin, Druggist.
WEST DIVISION.
276 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Morgan—Dell & Co., Druggists.
482 WEST LAKE-ST., cor. Sheldon } L. Shreiber & Co.,
491 WEST MADISON, cor. Sheldon } Druggists.
802 SOUTH HALSTED-ST. }
422 WEST TWELFTH-ST. } F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
572 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
581 OGDEN-AV.—Th. Sonnechsen, Druggist.
720 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
182 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
628 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.
709 MILWAUKEE-AV.—Herman Ehlich (successor to C. H. Plautz), German Pharmacy.
525 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., corner Laflin—C. L. Clancy, Druggist.
744 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., corner Robey—Charles E. Britton, Druggist.
826 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Hoyne-av.—Chas. J. True, Druggist.
372 WEST INDIANA-ST., near Noble—John Ritter, Druggist.
186 WEST MADISON-ST., southwest corner Halsted—Ebert's Pharmacy.
NORTH DIVISION.
126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
974 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.
SUBURBAN.
ENGLEWOOD.
CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
LAKE VIEW.
EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD.
W. H. BRYAN, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A POCKETBOOK NEAR COR. NORTH Clark-st. and Webster-av. Liberal reward if returned to 962 North Clark-st., second flat.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STENOGrapher and caligraph operator of experience in this city as an amanuensis. Address A B C, 166 Harrison-st., Topeka, Kas.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of 23, competent bookkeeper and office-man. First-class city references. Address E 33, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN, good penman, wishes permanent position in writing evenings. Can furnish best of references. K 73, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS tinner who is also a good retail hardware salesman, in either capacity in the country. Address TINNER, K 81, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A CAPABLE young man with excellent references, who will give up a good office position for more active employment. E 19, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced girl to do general housework. Call at 73 Centre-av., corner of Adams-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good Scandinavian and German family help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS companion to children; can teach music and French with pure accent; is proficient in the use of typewriter, and would act as amenuensis. D 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN ON woolens, for Illinois, Michigan, and Northern Ohio and Indiana; must know the business and trade. E. R. HAWKINS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—A SALESMAN ACQUAINTED with the jobbing saddlery and harness trade in the West to represent an eastern manufactory of leather specialties and saddlery goods. Must furnish A1 references. Replies giving full particulars, with references, will receive answers in six days. Address MANUFACTURER, care National Harness Review, Chicago.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED RETAIL shoe salesman; one who thoroughly understands fine shoes; no other need apply. DAVID L. STREETER, State and Madison-sts.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—ALL THOSE DESIRING HELP or situation as watchmen, porters, bookkeepers, collectors, janitors, teamsters, shipping entry clerks, time-keepers, collectors, cashiers, coachmen, firemen, engineers, brakemen, traveling and store salesmen, etc., young men for wholesale and retail firms, etc., apply at 182 East Washington-st., second floor, Room 3.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED SOLICITORS for an assessment life and accident association; salary or commission; work in Chicago or exclusive territory given elsewhere. Call or address WILLARD M. WOOD, Room 24, 182 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MEN—ANY MAN OR WOMAN making less than $40 per week should investigate our easy money-making business. We offer energetic men an unusually fine business opportunity. Our $4 trial outfits free to those who mean business. MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 27 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC BUSINESS man to act as solicitor for an established mercantile and collection agency. Good wages and commission to right party. 411 First National Bank Bldg.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework in small family. References required. 58 Bellevue-place, first street north of Oak, near Lake-Shore drive.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—GOOD SCANDINAVIAN AND German girls for all kinds of housework at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—GIRL THAT UNDERSTANDS shorthand and typewriting. Apply at Room 32, 79 Dearborn-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A LIST OF SECOND-HAND PIANOS AT prices to suit the times.

SQUARE PIANOS.

1 Chickering	$ 75
1 Billings & Co.	100
1 Linderman & Sons	140
1 Hale	150
1 Kimball	160
2 Kimball	175
1 Bauer	175
1 Emerson	175
1 Emerson	200
1 Hallet & Davis	200
1 Hallet & Davis	225

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

1 J. Ballingall	$ 75
1 Kimball	150
1 Kimball	175
1 Emerson	200
1 Kranich & Bach	200
1 Kranich & Bach	225
1 Emerson	225
1 J. & C. Fischer (nearly new)	225
1 Hallet & Davis	250

W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-sts.—Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR rent at 188 and 190 State-st. ESTEY & CAMP.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

NATIONAL HORSE EXCHANGE, 157 AND 159 South Canal-st., opposite Union Depot, Chicago.

Important auction sale tomorrow (Tuesday), Jan. 20, 1885, of 50 horses, amongst which will be found one shipment of Canadian horses, mares, and stallions, from 2 to 9 years, weighing from 1,350 to 1,700.

All fresh and sound; also many superior drivers.

The above lot will be on show today.

Sale at 11 a. m. Terms cash.

JOHN P. BOND, V. S., Manager.
C. M. RAMSAY, President.

SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, BUGGIES, AND CARriages in great variety at manufacturers' prices, and the famous Ender's spring buggy; must be sold. J. L. CLARK, 371 Wabash-av.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1872; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE FARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ELECTRIC AND MAGNETIC REMEDIES—Attention—Consultation on business, law-suits, enemies, absent friends, love, and marriage. Ladies special attention. Mrs. FRANKS, 194 West Madison.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—$10,500—AN ELEGANT THREE-story and basement stone-front building, all modern improvements, stone steps and sidewalks; lot 22x125, south front on Washington-boulevard, just east of Union Park; it is a great bargain.
$6,500—Nice octagon stone-front dwelling and lot on Washington-boulevard, near Hoyne-av.; kitchen and dining-room on parlor floor; south front.
$7,500—Splendid all modern three-story stone-front dwelling and lot, fronting Union Park on Ogden-av.; stone steps and sidewalks; this is very cheap.
T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—40, 80, OR 120 FEET on West Washington-boulevard, near Green-st., or would lease for term of years, 96 feet, with substantial stone building 96x65 (old First Congregational Church), fronting on boulevard and 20-foot alley, thus furnishing splendid light; very desirable for carriage repository, bakery, museum, theatre, or any light manufactory. Address F. H. or H. G. POWERS, Evanston, Ill.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY location go to Normal Park, Englewood; this is the best suburban property and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON—A LARGE list of houses and vacant lots in Evanston Township. CHAS. J. GILBERT, Real Estate Agent, Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—AND RENT—EVANSTON AND South Evanston property of all grades a specialty. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—FOR CHOICE LOTS AT WOODlawn at the lowest possible price and easy terms call on L. A. GILBERT Room 63, Reaper Block.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—STOCK FARM OF 500 ACRES at Lake Forest, 28 miles north of Chicago, on the C. & N. W. Ry.; well fenced and watered, two orchards, some plow land, ½-mile track, meadow seeded to timothy, ample shade, 2 houses. Will sell for small cash payment and give long time on balance. DANIEL H. HALE & CO., 89 Randolph-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH—A TWO-story brick dwelling-house; new or nearly so; to be ready for occupancy by May next; South Side preferred. Address F 23, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—THE LOWER FLAT OF 99 WALton-place, containing 4 rooms, to good parties very cheap; also a cottage at 142 Illinois-st., only to good parties; cheap. Apply to AUG. SCHWARZ, 158 Illinois-st.

TO RENT—CORNER FLAT IN THE ALBANY apartment building, corner Clark and Indiana-sts., containing all modern conveniences, including steam heat and hot water, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., 40 Dearborn-st., Rooms 3 to 4.

TO RENT — SECOND-STORY FLAT, 63 North State-st.; 6 rooms and bathroom; hot and cold water. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT — ELEGANTLY - FURNISHED rooms; grate and furnace heat; every appointment first-class. 1623 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—2 FRONT ROOMS ON SECOND floor well lighted and heated; hot and cold water and gas. Call between 1 and 2 p. m. 2306 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—IN THE MASURY BUILDING, No. 192 Michigan-av., Lake Front, elegantly-furnished rooms, with all modern improvements. Apply at Flat D.

TO RENT—$2 PER WEEK—WELL-LIGHTED, nicely-furnished rooms to gentlemen only; warm sitting-room attached. 376 South State-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM suitable for two; also single room; heated by stove; will rent cheap to suitable parties. 47 South Carpenter-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—210 DEARBORN-AV., A FURnished front room suitable for two gentlemen. Ring second bell.

TO RENT—2 NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite. Address 154 Illinois-st., second flat.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 1885, STORES and offices in block northwest corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts., opposite new Board of Trade. Apply at the Union Trust Company, 133 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK STORES AND flats, corner of Sixty-third-st. and Stewart-av. Inquire of owner, F. MALKOW, corner of Sixty-fourth and Harvard-sts., or WARNER & REDFIELD, Tillotson Block, Englewood.

TO RENT—STORE 33 MICHIGAN-AV., 4-story and basement, 25x150 feet, with water elevator. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—THE DOCK AT THE JUNCTION of Ninety-fifth-st. and the Calumet River, in South Chicago; the best located retail lumber or coal dock in the city; now occupied as a lumber-yard by Spencer. Address W. R. BURDICK, Sterling, Ill., or Smith & Wilder, South Chicago.

TO RENT—SECOND STORY, 104 AND 106 Franklin-st., 40x100 feet; light on three sides; vault and elevator; suited for wholesale or agency business. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL — KARSTENDIEK, OTTO H.—Will hear to his advantage by addressing JULIUS J. & A. LYONS, 140 Nassau-st., New York City.

PERSONAL—TO CHICAGO: I AM SO ANXious to hear from you—48 East Ninth-st.—things tolerably good here. Be kind to both of us. EAST.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—

Having thirteen agents throughout the country

BUYING UP MISFITS,

the season being so very unfavorable, we are

OVERSTOCKED WITH CUSTOM-MADE OVERCOATS,

on which we will allow a discount of 25 per cent on our marked price.

Call and convince yourself.

ORIGINAL MISFIT CLOTHING PARLOR,

111 Monroe-st.,

Opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—EXTRA SIZE CUSTOM-MADE suits in sack or frock, at reduced figures, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—$14.25 BUYS A FOUR-BUTTON cutaway frock suit, custom made, ordered for $29, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—REEFER COATS AND VESTS in fur beavers and chinchillas, custom made, at very low prices at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlor 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre; take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—$17.50 FOR A SATIN-LINED Prince Albert coat and vest, custom made, ordered for $35, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—DRESS SUITS IN THE FINEST imported fabrics, custom-made, for sale or to rent at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—$13.25 BUYS A CUSTOM-MADE Manchester cheviot suit, made for $27, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre; take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—$10.50 BUYS A YORKSHIRE worsted suit, custom-made, ordered for $22, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—$16.25 BUYS A CLAY WORSTed suit, custom-made, ordered for $33, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HOTELS.

BRACKETT HOUSE—CORNER FIFTH-AV. and Adams-st.; hotel just opened; 40 rooms, and board $6 to $7 a week; $1.75 a week and upward for rooms. C. C. MARCH, Proprietor.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 118 FIFTH-AV.—$2 PER day. Good accommodations for boarders at low rates. Those seeking winter quarters in the business centre of the city will do well to call here before locating elsewhere. B. M. DAVENPORT, Manager.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thomsen's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—IN PRIVATE FAMILY WHERE there are no other boarders for gentleman and wife; gentleman away much of the time. State terms, which must be reasonable. Address F 10, Tribune.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—ON REASONABLE TERMS, THE furniture, carpets, etc., of a 6-room flat in good location on South Side; near steam and cable cars; everything nearly new. Call at 175 Wabash-av.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 121 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

AT FIFTH RATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 Clark-st., south of Monroe, highest advances at most reasonable rates on all goods of value. Established 1870.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal, at lowest rates; also on all good securities. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate at lowest rates. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISsions at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate in sums of $1,000 and upward. R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 21, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED ON COMMERCIAL PAper, merchandise, warehouse receipts, chattel mortgages, or other security. Room 2, 108 Washington.

MONEY TO LOAN—$5,000 TO $30,000 ON improved city property at 6 per cent. E. S. HAWLEY & CO., 130 Dearborn-st.

INSTRUCTION.

GRAHAM SHORTHAND SCHOOL—PUPILS thoroughly taught; private lessons given if desired. A. W. DOW, Central Music-Hall.

J. E. HENNING, ARTISTIC PERFORMER and teacher of banjo and guitar for stage and parlor; rapid and thorough advancement guaranteed. All the latest banjo music and books. Call or write to 146 East Madison-st., Chicago.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—Pitman's system greatly improved by Munson. Twenty lessons in shorthand by mail, $12. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL roofing done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

ALL PORTLAND CEMENT PAVING DONE—sidewalks, basement floors, etc. J. B. HURLBUT, Manager, Room 57, 79 Dearborn-st.

COCKROACHES—IF YOUR HOUSES ARE infested with roaches or bugs I will guarantee a perfect extermination. Address a postal or call on COMAN, 2666 South Dearborn-st.

DRY CEDAR BLOCK KINDLING—LARGE crate-load, delivered, $3. Send postal-card to dock, corner Larrabee-st. and Chicago-av. WATSON & PERKINS, 48 Reaper Block.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONfinement; pleasant and reasonable terms; by MRS. MUELLER, doctress, 653 West Monroe-st.

LARGE CONSUMERS OF POSTAGE-STAMPS (city or country) will find it advantageous to address for supplies of same F 97, Tribune office.

ROLLER-SKATES—LOT OF SECOND-HAND rink skates in good condition, cheap. A. H. PEATS, 87 Franklin-st.

TOPOGRAPHY OF LAND ENTERED AND subject to entry in the Valentine district furnished for $2. Name location. Enable you to know nature of land. Other questions answered. S. D. STREET, Valentine, Neb.

$2.50 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS, WORTH $6, at GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., under First National Bank.

$4.25 FOR A PANTS MADE FOR $10, at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., under First National Bank.

$7.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE OVERCOAT (all-wool goods), made for $20, at Genuine Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., under First National Bank.

$8.75 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE ALL-wool suit, single or double breasted, worth $22 to $25, at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., under First National Bank.

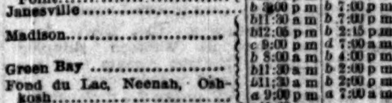
$10.25 BUYS A FINE CHINCHILLA custom-made overcoat worth $28, at Genuine Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., under First National Bank.

$11.75 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE SURTOUT or Newmarket overcoat worth $32, at Genuine Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., under First National Bank.

$12.25 BUYS A FINE CORKSCREW suit in sack or 4-button cutaway, custom made for $35, at GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., under First National Bank.

$13.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE OVERcoat, imported Melton or Kersey, full silk roll, worth $35, at Genuine Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., under First National Bank.

$17.50 FOR AN IMPORTED CHINchilla custom-made overcoat, satin-lined, silk sleeves, made for $50, at Genuine Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., under First National Bank.



ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cedar Rapids & Marshalltown	* 8:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, Des Moines, C'l Bluffs & Omaha	*12:00 m † 9:30 p m	* 2:15 p m ‡ 7:00 a m
Algona, Webster City and Hawarden	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Sioux City & Northeastern Nebraska	*12:00 m † 9:30 p m	* 2:15 p m ‡ 7:00 a m
Dixon & Sterling	* 3:45 p m	*11:00 a m
Aurora	* 8:30 a m *12:00 m * 5:15 p m	* 6:15 p m * 2:15 p m * 8:45 a m
Elgin, Rockford & Freeport	* 9:15 a m * 4:15 p m *11:30 p m	*10:30 a m *10:30 a m *11:00 a m
Elgin & Rockford Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Janesville, Watertown & Fond du Lac	* 9:20 a m * 4:45 p m	* 6:45 p m *10:40 a m
Janesville, Beloit, Madison, St. Paul & Minneapolis	§11:30 a m § 9:00 p m	§ 2:00 p m § 7:00 a m
Ashland, Bayfield & Duluth	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Madison, Platteville & Galena	* 8:00 a m	* 7:15 p m
Janesville, Beloit, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Huron, Aberdeen & Pierre	§ 9:00 a m § 9:00 a m * 7:30 p m § 9:00 p m	* 7:00 p m § 7:00 p m * 6:00 a m § 6:00 a m
Kenosha, Racine & Milwaukee	* 8:00 a m x 8:30 a m *11:30 a m * 3:00 p m * 5:00 p m § 9:05 p m	* 4:00 p m x 4:00 p m * 7:15 p m *10:30 a m * 2:00 p m § 6:30 a m
Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Green Bay, Menominee	*11:30 a m § 9:05 p m	* 7:00 p m § 6:30 a m
Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Fond du Lac, Ripon & Princeton	*11:30 a m	* 7:15 p m
Sheboygan & Manitowoc	*11:30 a m * 5:00 p m	* 7:15 p m * 2:00 p m
Milwaukee, Waukesha & Madison	* 8:00 a m x 8:30 a m *11:30 a m * 3:00 p m	* 2:00 p m [illegible] * 7:15 p m * 2:00 p m

Reference marks: * Ex. Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. §Daily. x Sunday only.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Berths, Through Tickets, apply at City Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depot.

Reference Marks: *a*, Daily; *b*, Daily except Sunday; *c*, Daily except Saturday; *d*, Daily except Monday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee	b 8:00 a m a11:30 a m b 3:00 p m b 5:00 p m a 9:00 p m	b10:30 a m a 2:00 p m b 4:00 p m b 7:00 p m a 7:00 a m
Racine, Freeport and Waukesha	b 8:00 a m b 5:00 p m	b10:30 a m b 7:00 p m
Racine and Waukesha	a11:30 a m b 3:00 p m	a 2:00 p m b 4:00 p m
Elgin and Rockford	b 7:30 a m b12:05 p m b 5:15 p m	b10:25 a m b 2:15 p m b 7:00 p m
Elgin	b 4:00 p m c 9:10 p m	b 6:00 p m d 7:10 a m
Elgin (Sunday only)	9:15 a m	8:45 a m
La Crosse local	b 4:00 p m	10:25 a m
La Crosse, Winona, Stillwater, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ortonville, and Aberdeen	a11:30 a m a 9:00 p m	a 2:00 p m a 7:00 a m
Dubuque, Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, and San Francisco	b12:05 p m c 9:10 p m	b 2:15 p m d 7:10 a m
Des Moines & Ottumwa	c 9:10 p m	d 7:10 a m
Beloit, Janesville, and Mineral Point	b 8:00 a m b12:05 p m	b 4:00 p m b 2:15 p m
Janesville	b 3:00 p m	b 7:00 p m
Madison	b11:30 a m b12:05 p m c 9:10 p m	b 3:15 p m b 2:15 p m d 7:00 a m
Green Bay	b 8:00 a m b 5:00 p m	b 4:00 p m b 2:00 p m
Fond du Lac, Neenah, Oshkosh	b 8:00 a m b 5:00 p m	b 2:00 p m a 7:00 a m
Mason City, Algona, Mitchell, Owatonna, Faribault, St. Paul, and Minneapolis	b11:30 a m b12:05 p m c 9:10 p m	b 2:00 p m d 7:10 a m d 7:10 a m
Sioux City, Sioux Falls, Yankton, Chamberlain, Redfield, and Aberdeen	b11:30 a m b12:05 p m	b 7:00 p m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	[illegible]	6:30 p m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:30 a m	b 7:00 p m
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b10:00 a m	b 2:50 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b11:50 a m	b 1:45 p m
Council Bluffs Passenger	b11:50 a m	b 2:30 p m
Omaha Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:15 p m
Denver Fast Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:15 p m
Montana & Pacific Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:15 p m
Kansas City & South Pacific Ex	a12:30 p m	a 2:15 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:30 p m	a 2:15 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:30 p m	10:15 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:45 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 6:45 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:45 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b 7:30 p m
Rockford & Forreston Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:15 p m	b 8:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:15 p m	b 8:15 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 8:45 a m
St. Louis Fast Owl Express	b 6:20 p m	b 7:55 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	b 9:15 p m	b 6:35 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln, Denver & California Express	a10:00 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	a10:00 p m	a 6:55 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex	a10:00 p m	a 5:45 a m
*Downer's Grove Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	[illegible]

*a*Daily. *b*Daily, except Sunday. *c*Daily, except Saturday. *d*Daily, except Monday. *Saturdays to Aurora.

Freeport, Dubuque, and Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

(Continued.)

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport Express	* 9:10 a m	* 5:45 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	*12:10 p m	* 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	*12:10 p m	* 2:30 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	*12:10 p m	* 2:30 p m
Kans's City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express (Sunday)	§11:30 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	§11:30 a m	‡ 3:00 p m
Council Bluffs Night Express	* 4:45 p m	*10:15 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Peoria Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	†10:00 p m † 9:15 p m	‡ 6:20 a m ‡ 6:50 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. §Sundays only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, Fourth-av., near Polk-st. Cable-cars run to the depot, and Wentworth-av. and Hanover-st. cars pass within one block. Ticket-offices, 109 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:20 p m
St. Louis, Texas & New Mexico Ex	§ 8:35 p m	§ 7:50 a m
Peoria & Pekin Special	* 8:35 p m	* 7:50 a m
Peoria, Jacks'nville & Kan. City Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 3:50 p m
Custer Park Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	* 9:05 a m

§Daily. *Daily, except Sundays.

NOTE—Palace Sleeping-Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with Revolving Chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping-Cars, Chicago to St. Louis and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches, Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City. Day Coaches, Palace-Chair and Sleeping Cars Chicago to Peoria, Jacksonville, and Kansas City without change. Meals in elegant Dining-Cars.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Col., N. M., Mexico, Ariz., & Cal. Fast Ex.	§12:30 p m	§ 2:30 p m
K. City, Col., N. M., Ariz. & Cal. Ex.	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans & Southern Ex.	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans & Southern Ex.	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:30 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	§11:30 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express } via Chenoa.	* 8:45 a m §11:30 p m	* 7:30 p m § 7:00 a m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 2:30 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
New Orleans Limited Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Kankakee Passenger	*11:00 a m	* 2:20 p m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Chatsworth & Bloomington Ex.	* 8:30 p m	* 7:20 a m
Pontiac Express	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:55 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	† 9:30 p m	* 2:50 p m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket Offices, 101 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 4:15 p m
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:45 a m
Evansville & Chicago Day Line	* 9:00 a m	* 9:45 p m
Watseka Special	*11:30 p m	* 8:00 a m
Momence Accommodation	* 5:45 p m	* 8:15 a m

EASTERN.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 105 South Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Rochester, Waverly, Elmira, Phild'lphia, B'ffalo & Pittsb'g Ex	* 8:40 a m § 5:00 p m	* 8:00 p m § 8:35 a m
New York, Albany, Saratoga, Rutland, Boston, Portland & New England Express	§ 5:00 p m	§ 8:35 a m
C'lumbus, Mansfi'ld, Ak'n, Kent Warren, Meadville, Corry & Jamestown Express	† 8:40 a m * 5:00 p m	† 8:05 p m * 8:35 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

The only line running entire Pullman trains through without change of cars for all classes of travel between Chicago and New York, and Pullman Hotel Cars to Boston via Albany.

Trains lighted by Pintsch Gas.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House. Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	† 6:45 a m	* 5:25 p m
New York and Boston Express	† 8:55 a m	* 6:50 p m
Fast New York Express	† 4:15 p m	
Grand Rapids and Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:20 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:30 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	†10:30 p m	‡ 7:35 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 8:55 a m	* 6:50 p m
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	†10:30 p m	‡ 7:35 a m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 5:40 p. m.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City offices, 83 Clark-st., 154 Twenty-second-st., and corner Madison and Canal.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg Express	* 8:10 a m	* 7:20 p m
Pittsburg—Limited	§ 5:10 p m	§ 9:00 a m
New York—Limited	§ 5:40 p m	§ 7:05 a m
Baltimore & Washington Limit'd	§ 5:10 p m	§ 9:00 a m
Pittsburg & Baltimore Express	§11:10 p m	§ 5:40 a m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

The 5:10 p. m. train is a Limited Express, running through in twenty-five hours. No extra fare required on this train.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway—"Monon Route."

City Ticket-Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket Offices, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Tremont House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Louisville & Florida Express	* 7:40 a m	* 8:30 p m
Indianapolis Mail & Express	† 7:40 a m	* 8:30 p m
Cincinnati Fast Express	* 8:40 p m	* 7:55 a m
Louisville, New Orleans & Florida Fast Express	* 7:30 p m	* 7:55 a m

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

NOTE—Solid trains and Pullman Sleepers to Lafayette, Louisville, Indianapolis, and Cincinnati.

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad. (PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.)

Ticket Offices: 49 Clark-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts.

(Central Standard Time.)	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	* 7:50 a m	§ 7:30 a m
Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	§ 8:20 p m	§ 6:55 p m
Crown Point Accommodation	* 5:20 p m	* 8:45 a m
Logansport Accommodation	* 2:50 p m	*10:30 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:25 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 8:50 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§10:10 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:05 p m	§ 8:00 a m
aNight Express	§10:10 p m	§ 6:40 a m
Michigan Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]

aSaturdays leave at 11:30 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, corner of Canal and Madison-sts., West Side. Ticket offices at 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and in the Station. Chicago Trains run by Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
Limited Express	§ 5:00 p m	§10:20 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 5:30 p m	§ 7:50 a m
Express	§11:30 p m	§ 5:30 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot Fourth-av., between Polk and Taylor-sts. Ticket office 103 South Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, Tremont Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 9:10 a m	*11:22 a m
Limited & Day Express	§ 3:20 p m	§ 7:45 p m
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 5:20 p m	* 8:40 a m
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 p m	10:00 a m

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:40 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 6:55 a m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Accommodation	*11:00 a m	* 2:30 p m

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short-Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket offices 103 and 83 Clark-st. General Office, 97 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Niagara Falls N.Y. & Boston Ex.	* 8:10 a m	* 7:20 p m
New York Fast Line	§ 8:45 p m	§ 7:35 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:

Leave Chicago 7:30 a. m., Central Standard Time.

Arrive Chicago 7:30 p. m., Central Standard Time.

For rates or information call on nearest agent of the company, or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 81 Clark-st., Chicago.

THE CITY.

PERSONALS.

Lord D'Orsey Osborn, England, is at the Palmer House.

The Hon. B. J. Brown, Menominee, is at the Grand Pacific.

Messrs. A. Peltzer and W. M. Alford, Crefeld, Germany, are at the Grand Pacific.

Lord Garmoyle, the young English nobleman who gained so much notoriety through his little love and breach-of-promise affair with Miss Fortescue, the actress, arrived at the Palmer from San Francisco yesterday.

IN GENERAL.

The Chicago City Railway Company denies that the grip-cars suffered any interruption during the recent snow-storm.

A young man wearing four coats, four vests, and several pairs of pants was taken to the West Lake Street Station last Friday night. The police have learned that the youth, who gave the name of William Edwards, had broken into a store-room at No. 197 Winchester avenue and stolen the clothing from a trunk belonging to H. T. Steele. He will be arraigned before Justice C. J. White this morning on a charge of burglary.

NEW JEWISH TEMPLE AND SCHOOL.

The Obev-Sholom Congregation, next to the oldest Jewish society in the city, met yesterday to consider the subject of erecting a new building for church and school purposes. Julius Silversmith stated that a lot had been bought near the corner of May street and Chicago avenue and that as soon as the society could raise the necessary funds the ground there would be broken for a temple. Rabbi Adler of Zion Congregation said no body of worshipers could long exist without having a common place of meeting. He emphasized the need of Sabbath-schools, which would supplement with their teachings the instruction given by the public schools. Rabbi Felsenthal explained the peculiar obligations which he claimed rested upon all Israelites to sustain national temples and schools. He appealed to the liberality of the congregation and exhorted all present to be as generous as they would be with their own families. A subscription paper has been started.

DYNAMITE OR BALLOTS.

About 800 Socialists sat shivering in Meuller's Hall, corner of Sedgwick street and North avenue, yesterday afternoon. C. S. Griffin, the first speaker, rumbled on incoherently about free consumption and unrestricted production, and said in conclusion that the poor had all the wants and the rich had everything necessary to gratify those wants. He advocated the use of force in making the rich supply the wants of the poor, and said that he knew of no better force than dynamite. C. F. Lichtner said that he was a Socialist, but was opposed to the use of force. He thought the objects of Socialism could be accomplished through the ballot-box. Other speeches more or less fiery in character were made, and, after adopting a set of resolutions claiming that every man had a right to help himself to whatever he could find, the meeting adjourned.

WILD FANATICS.

THE TRADE AND LABOR ASSEMBLY SO DENOUNCES THE SOCIALISTS.

President Leo B. Dwyer of the Trade and Labor Assembly at the meeting yesterday advocated the immediate erection of a suitable assembly hall.

Crawford, Chairman of the Committee on Hocking Valley Relief, read a letter acknowledging the receipt of a car containing 60 barrels of flour, 10,000 pounds of meat, and 13 cases of shoes. Foley of the Committee on Abuses said that today his committee would do something in relation to suitable measures to do away with convict labor at the Bridewell. Randall of the Committee on Legislation reported a bill to enable the municipal authorities to regulate the hours of mechanics and laborers in all places of employment, to limit the employment of females in occupations deleterious to their health and safety, and to regulate the employment of children of tender age and health. The object of the bill is to give the City Council authority to enforce existing laws relating to the questions and to make these laws more binding and exacting in cities of 50,000 inhabitants. Crawford objected to the bill on the ground that the country laborer felt the hardships and fatigues of overwork just as much as did those in the cities, and he desired the bill referred back to be redrawn so as to cover the entire State, and also to be drawn by an able jurist, so that jobbing lawyers could not pick legal flaws in it by which it might become null and inoperative. His motion prevailed.

The most interesting part of the deliberations grew out of a resolution presented by the Sergeant-at-Arms, in the preamble of which he said that the public, or that part of it not well informed, had an idea that the Trade and Labor Assembly was in some sort of sympathy with communism, socialism, dynamite, murder, the burning of property, etc. Therefore he wanted a resolution adopted condemnatory of and repudiating the International Workingmen's Association and kindred organizations. Secretary Thompson regarded the Socialists as a lot of fanatics, who should not receive the dignity which recognition or condemnation would bestow upon them. He was therefore opposed to adopting the resolution.

McLogan thought the resolution ill-timed and regretted its submission, as there was no fight between the International Workingmen's party and the assembly.

The resolution was lost, and the following substitute was unanimously carried:

"*Resolved*, That we disapprove of the utterances of the wild fanatics of this city who have time and again recommended arson and murder for the rectification of the wrongs of the workingmen."

Statistician Randall read a review of the labor field, and said that one-third of the carpenters were idle, while the average pay of those at work was only $2 a day. Cigarmakers were only averaging $8 a week for seven hours' work a day and coopers were making an average of $6 to $8 per week. In Chicago, he said, 39 per cent of the working classes were in enforced idleness.

HE MAY DIE.

THE SALOONKEEPER WHO WAS SHOT BY OFFICER SCHELL IN A CRITICAL CONDITION—SCHELL'S STATEMENT.

John S. Eberts, who was shot early yesterday morning in his saloon, No. 139 Napoleon place, by Officer Lyman Schell, sunk rapidly yesterday. The ball, which entered the left breast, lodged between two ribs and was extracted.

Robert Hawley, who overheard the conversation between the officer and Eberts, and was in the crowd that pursued Schell, said there was no row in the saloon. William Gross, a packing-house hand, was knocked down, it is said, by the officer because he was violating an ordinance. Gross' son interfered and, leading his father into the saloon, pushed him into a rear room, Officer Schell followed and, not seeing the man he wanted to arrest, asked Eberts where Gross had gone. Eberts did not answer the question, but told Officer Schell to get out of the saloon, as it was time to close up. Then the officer fired. After Eberts fell Schell ran out at a side doorway opening to Hanover street, the crowd in pursuit.

Eberts' danger is from internal hemorrhage. Schell is locked up at the Harrison Street Station. He refused to talk to THE TRIBUNE reporter at first, but finally made the assertion that the men he was among when he shot were roughs, that they attacked him in the saloon, knocked him down, and were "doing him up," when, as a last resort, he used his revolver.

THE MEXICAN CENTRAL.

AN OFFICIAL OF THAT ROAD TELLS OF ITS SUCCESS.

Since the Mexican Central was formally opened for business from the American border to the City of Mexico the experiment of a railroad depending almost entirely upon the Mexican people for support and encountering all their alleged antagonism to improvements has been watched with a good deal of interest. Some facts concerning the road were given yesterday by D. B. Robinson, its General Superintendent, who is at the Pacific. Business, he says, has constantly increased, and the through traffic to the City of Mexico has attained very respectable dimensions. The return business, however, is slight, Mexico not producing much of anything at present in excess of the home demand. The Mexicans generally took to riding on the railroad, and seemed much in love with it. The popular feeling against railroads had been very much exaggerated by correspondents, who seemed determined to find something odd and sensational when they struck Mexico. The road so far had not experienced as much trouble with train-wreckers as those in Missouri. The country was making a steady progress. In the City of Mexico Mr. Robinson saw improvements every month which surprised him. The Cabinet of President Diaz was the strongest Mexico ever had. American, English, and Scotch capitalists were taking hold of the mines and ranches, giving the native Mexicans object lessons in business such as they have never had before. Of course the company, Mr. Robinson said, was anxious to have the Mexican reciprocity treaty ratified, as it would instantly tend to a large increase in the interchange of trade between the two Republics.

THE RAILROADS.

Reorganization of the Transcontinental Association—The Subsidy Question.

Advices from San Francisco state that after a discussion of several days the General Managers of the Transcontinental Association roads agreed to settle the subsidy question in the following manner: The Southern lines are to pay the Northern lines 8 per cent of their gross earnings on through business and the Northern lines to pay the Southern lines a like percentage of their gross earnings on through business. The Northern lines comprise all the roads in the association that are feeders to the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company. The Southern lines are those that feed the Central and Southern Pacific Roads. Under the old agreement the Northern Pacific and Oregon Railway & Navigation Company received a subsidy of 6 per cent from the Southern lines for non-interference in California traffic. The Union Pacific having lately completed and opened for business its Oregon Short-Line, the latter asked a subsidy of 6 per cent also, which would make a total subsidy of 12 per cent. The Southern lines were strongly opposed to such an arrangement, and finally the Northern lines offered to accept 8 per cent. Some of the Southern lines, however, were of the opinion that no subsidy should be paid, as they were entitled to a subsidy from the Northern lines as well for keeping out of their territory. Finally the above compromise was effected. The arrangement will leave a balance in favor of the Northern roads, which they accept as better terms than the 6 per cent heretofore paid to the Northern Pacific and Oregon Railway & Navigation Company.

It is also learned that the Transcontinental Association meeting now in session at San Francisco decided to reduce the emigrant rate from St. Paul to Portland from $45 to $30. The managers of the Northern Pacific have long been working to secure such a reduction in order to help emigration to the Pacific, which was very light last year.

As far as can be learned no action has yet been taken regarding the percentages for the various roads in the association. It is hardly probable that this matter can be settled without arbitration.

A new Commissioner will also have to be appointed in place of Mr. Ristine, who resigned. The indications are that the present Acting Commissioner, Mr. L. G. Cannon, will be elected to fill the position permanently.

Mr. Nimmo, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Defends Railroad Pools.

Mr. Nimmo, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, in his report on "internal commerce" makes the following remarks on pooling, to which he devotes considerable space:

"From the force of circumstances railroad managers are now compelled to pursue a line of policy promotive of the commercial interests of the cities upon which their traffic interests mainly depend. In other words, freight charges must be so graded as to meet the competition to which such centers of trade and industry are exposed. The regulative influence exerted over rates by the competition of commercial forces is not a constant force, nor is it exerted everywhere alike. On the other hand, it is operative chiefly on the great lines of commerce and with respect to 'through' traffic. It is mainly the influence which induces the low rate for the long haul. In fact, it appears to be in almost innumerable instances incidentally the cause of discrimination in rates."

Mr. Nimmo speaks of the demoralization of business caused by freight-rate wars, when no man knows what his competitor pays or what he himself will have to pay tomorrow, and says: "The only expedient which has yet been devised for the prevention of the evils of wars of rates is that of the pooling or apportionment of traffic. Neither the National Government nor any State Government has ever proposed any expedient for the correction of the evils incident to wars of rates, and pooling, therefore, stands at the present day as the only apparent substitute for the operation of the regulating influence of the commercial laws of supply and demand and of competition, which laws, as before stated, never have, and in the nature of things never can become the determining principle with respect to freight rates on particular railroads. The degree of favor with which pooling is now and has for the last eight years been regarded in this country arises from the fact that it has been instrumental in correcting the intolerable evils hereinbefore described. The railroad managers of the country have not resorted to pooling voluntarily, but reluctantly."

The Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Company.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—A meeting of the stockholders of the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Company was held yesterday afternoon. This is the company which leased the Cincinnati Southern Road and made it the most important link in the Queen & Crescent, or Erlanger system. The road has paid no dividends for two years and the stock, of which Cincinnati men hold $1,500,000, dropped in consequence from $1.10 to 20 cents. Recently it has been quoted at 35 cents, but there has been but one sale at a price above 20. A committee appointed some months ago to investigate a charge that the law firm of Hoadly, Johnson & Colston were paid $250,000 of the money received from the sale of stock presumably for distribution among three of the trustees as a consideration for having given them the lease and for the services in the matter of the firm named. The committee reported that the amount of money thus diverted was $150,000, none of which was traced into the hands of the trustees. The directors are held responsible for its misuse. The minutes of one of their meetings show that Edgar Johnson, one of Gov. Hoadly's partners, remarked: "We shall charge you a large fee for this matter, gentlemen—$150,000." The committee find that the stock of the road is intrinsically worth 75¾ cents, and that if the trustees had provided the terminal facilities which they contracted to provide dividends could have been paid. The committee recommend that the trustees be proceeded against for their failure to provide proper terminals. The negotiations with Hoadly, Johnson & Colston were carried on, the report says, between John Scott, President of the company, and John Schiff, Fred Wolffe taking part in the matter at a later date.

Car Movements from Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Freight-train records for the week ended Jan. 17 show, notwithstanding the lighter car movement the last two days of the week owing to the severe weather, a slight improvement over the movement of the week ending Jan. 10. There is still a large number of empty cars moving westward. Out of a total movement of 20,117 there were of this number 6,332 empty, fully 33 per cent. A 20 per cent movement of empty cars is considered a fair average. This indicates that there is a demand for cars at Western shipping points, and General Freight Agents look for an increased east-bound movement from this on. In fact, last week under the unfavorable circumstances twenty-two more loaded cars were forwarded from Indianapolis than in the week preceding. There is an increased movement of loaded cars westward. Probably this is only a sharp spurt of business, as it is too early in the year for a general increase in west-bound tonnage to set in. North and south roads are doing fairly well. South-bound ice is forming an important feature of traffic. Heavy shipments are being made through here from Sandusky and from Northern Indiana. Local traffic is fully up to the usual January average, yet there is room for improvement.

Heroic Remedy to Prevent Discrimination.

JUNEAU, Wis., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—For some time past our merchants have endeavored to induce the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company to deliver freight from Chicago and Milwaukee at this station at the same rates that the company deliver it at Minnesota Junction, three miles further from here, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road. These efforts having proven fruitless, the merchants and shippers here have now combined and agreed to ship all their freight over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul via Minnesota Junction, and teamsters have agreed to haul it from there at the same rates as now charged for delivering goods from the depot at this place. At the same time an old project has been revived of building a horse railroad from here to Minnesota Junction, which would prove of great benefit, not only for the freight traffic, but especially for passengers between this place and all points east and west on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road, annoying delays now occurring at Minnesota Junction, notwithstanding all efforts on the part of the people to have the matter remedied.

Proposed Extension of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan.

WABASH, Ind., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—It is understood that the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad will be extended to Indianapolis during the spring. The present southern terminus is Anderson, from which point it is proposed to build twenty-two miles of track to a junction with the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Road, six miles east of Indianapolis, and, crossing the track of the latter company, secure an entrance to the Union Depot and the use of the terminal facilities in the Capital city. It is learned that work will be begun on the extension as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

An Offer to Compromise Litigation.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—The people of Windsor Township, in this county, after years of expensive litigation in which they sought to escape payment of aid promised the Bloomington & Ohio River Railroad, now the Chicago & Paducah Branch of the Wabash, have agreed to refund the bonds at 90 cents. The new bonds are to run twenty years and bear 6 per cent interest. The original debt contracted in 1870 was $70,000. If this proposition is accepted by the holders of the original bonds the compromise will be effected at Springfield next week.

An Elephant.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield Road, "beginning nowhere and ending at the same place," has proved an elephant on the hands of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad Company, lessee, and the latter has decided to abandon it a passenger route. One train a day for local travel will be run. All through business, however, will be handled by the Peoria Division.

A Verdict Against the Lake Shore.

ELKHART, Ind., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—George Sheaf, a young man of this city, received today a verdict for $10,000 against the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company for the loss of both legs cut off by the defendant's cars three years ago. The company will appeal to the Supreme Court.

Miscellaneous.

J. R. Richmond & Co. of Mattoon, Ill., have sued the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railroad for $433 in overcharges on 111 car-loads of grain.

The Local Committee on East-Bound Traffic at St. Louis has reduced rates on grain six cents a hundred, to go into effect today, but contracts will only be made for one day.

The Philadelphia *Times* says that Frank Thomson, Second Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Road, has refused the Presidency of one of the most important railway systems in the West.

Canadian Pacific officials say they have information of an organized conspiracy to flood the New York newspapers for the next few days with alarming communications as to the company, apparently coming from different sources.

Charles L. Collis of New York, George Brooke of Birdsboro, Pa., F. J. Dupont of Wilmington, Del., W. H. Jenks and Thomas G. Hood of Philadelphia, James Duffy of Marietta, O., and John Taylor of London have been appointed a committee to examine the Reading affairs for the bondholders.

The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway system for the second week of January aggregated $362,000, against $346,000 for the corresponding week last year, an increase of $16,000. The Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western's earnings for the same week were $18,525, an increase of $2,225 over 1884.

The full report of the Bondholders' Committee of the East Tennessee Railroad recommends a funding scheme. It suggests that if any change is made in the plan the two additional coupons should be funded and a proportionate extension of the other securities named be made. The holders of about $4,000,000 securities have assented to the funding plan.

Mr. E. P. Wilson, General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific (Queen & Crescent route) telegraphs his representative in this city that he can state from personal investigation that the New Orleans Exposition is now fully ready, and that transportation from the city to the grounds is at present in excess of demand. Ample accommodations will be furnished to visitors at reasonable rates, and hotels have made no advance in their rates.

Mr. M. S. Belknap, Superintendent of the Mobile & Montgomery Division of the Louisville & Nashville Road, has resigned, and will be succeeded by B. C. Epperson, the present Master of Transportation. Mr. W. P. Harris, Superintendent of the first division of the same road, has also resigned, and will be succeeded by George Evans, at present Master of Transportation. It is understood that a number of other official changes are to be made, as a result of Reuben Wells taking the General Management of the Louisville & Nashville system.

UNDERVALUATIONS.

Taking Testimony in New York City—The Custom-House to Be Overhauled.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—[Special.]—General Customs' Appraiser Perry, Appraiser Ketchum, and Treasury Agent Chalker were busy at the General Appraiser's office today taking expert testimony as to the alleged undervaluation of Belfast linens consigned to this market. It was said that there would be a general investigation, beginning this week, of undervaluations in other lines of imported fabrics sent here from Europe on consignment. The investigation will incidentally include the workings of the Treasury Agent's office for this district, and may extend (as is supposed from statements of Chief Martin telegraphed from Washington) to an attempted overhauling of the entire custom-house. There are officially reported to be on file at the Treasury Department several trunkfuls of complaints and reports of alleged irregularities. Before the investigation is over it is intimated that some of the investigators themselves may be investigated.

One of the things to be explained is why the reports of Special-Agent Tichenor of undervaluations which he says he discovered while on duty in Europe have never been acted on here. The answer has been that he did not forward information that warranted the officers in acting.

BOSTON.

A Civil-Rights Case—The Republican State Committee's Meeting.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—Last year a wealthy Scotchman named McKay built a skating-rink at the Highlands. He catered for the wealthiest classes. He refused admission to none, but declined to permit any one to skate whose color and appearance did not suit him. Last week two colored men, one of them a member of the Suffolk bar, were refused skate-checks. A warrant was issued for McKay's arrest, and he appeared in court to answer the charge of making a distinction on account of color. The case was postponed to allow the defendant to prepare his case. Both sides will fight to the bitter end. The statute inflicts a fine of not less than $50.

The Republican State Committee organized today by electing Alanson W. Beard Chairman; J. J. Whipple, Secretary; A. Southworth, Assistant Secretary; Solomon B. Steffin, Treasurer. Mr. Steffin is not a member of the committee, but he has served as Treasurer for fifteen years, and during that period the sum of $194,398 has been expended.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 18.—John Teemer, the McKeesport sculler, says in a letter to the *Herald* that he is prepared to enter a sweepstakes race with Gaudaur and Ross, or he will leave the question of the division of the stakes to them. Teemer says he will not row after this season.

JUTE.

Although jute has now assumed such importance as an article of commerce, the first attempts to utilize its fibre were not made in Europe until 1834-'35, and it was only when the Crimean war deprived England of Russian flax and hemp that jute fibre became highly valued. The centre of the trade in Great Britain is Dundee. Of late years Germany has gone largely into it.

THE CHURCHES.

Dr. Thomas Finds Food for Reflection in the Death of Schuyler Colfax.

Prof. Swing Heralds the Millennium Expected in the Domain of Religious Controversy.

Prof. Salter's Second Discourse on "Immortality"—A New Baptist Church Dedicated.

DR. THOMAS.

THE LESSON OF THE DEATH OF SCHUYLER COLFAX.

At the People's Church Dr. Thomas announced as his text:

> For none of us liveth to himself and no man dieth to himself; for whether we live, we live unto the Lord, and whether we die, we die unto the Lord; whether we live, therefore, or die, we are the Lord's.—*Romans, xiv., 7-8.*

"Nothing," he said, "is so real as life, nothing so certain as the ever-present consciousness of existence. But the fact of death, though as certain and inevitable as life, is harder to realize. We were all startled when we read last week that a distinguished statesman had dropped dead in a little railroad station far away in beautiful Minnesota. The Nation paused a while, and for a few days the halls of legislation, where the voice of Schuyler Colfax once resounded, were given over to silence. But the period of respectful repose is brief, and now party strife has resumed its noisy course.

A few reflections impress themselves upon us at the death of such a man. We feel how every statesman is the product of his age, how impossible it is to study any life apart from others. No man liveth unto himself. If we could know and comprehend all the antecedents and all the surroundings of a man we could predict his nature and career; and hence every philosophical biography nowadays is mainly concerned with the two facts of heredity and environment. Our noble men and women are the inevitable product of the nineteenth century, and the nineteenth century is the child of all the past. The grand sense of liberty, the freedom from the trammels of despotism, the large field for development which America has always yielded to her inhabitants, could not fail to produce a grand race of noble men and women; and any intelligent person, standing in the line of cause and effect, could have predicted the rise of a new and stronger type of manhood upon the free soil of the Western Continent. We are children of the Pilgrims, children rocked in the cradle of liberty. The old system developed the few and impoverished the many. A King could send a hundred thousand slaves to build a pyramid that should endure forever. But today we carry, not arbitrary power, but intelligent principle into the field of action, and we have an average force and intellectual vigor that is remarkable. It is on account of the marvelous development of the average of the community that the life of such a man as Schuyler Colfax presents few salient features in an age like this. It is the people that have grown strong, and the liberty-loving Germans, the conservative yet progressive Englishmen, and the generous but combative Irish have come in millions to share in our glorious National life.

Schuyler Colfax was not alone. He was an American among Americans. He was not the greatest of the men of his time, yet he was a great man. Horace Greeley stood beside him, who learned his trade as a printer, and learned it well, who pawned his coat because he could find no work, who never attended school from the time he was a young boy; yet, where in the wide world around was there such an editor as Horace Greeley? Abraham Lincoln started out a barefooted boy on a bare-backed mule, and developed a great American type of honesty, and courage, and dogged perseverance. If this were an age of legend, it would stand upon the pages of later history as an age of giants, an age of gods. The paths that lead downward lay before Horace Greeley and Abraham Lincoln, before Garfield and Colfax, as they lie before every young man today, and it is because they did not choose those paths that we honor them. These men did not live for themselves, but took their stand upon the side of eternal purpose and of God, and hence it was that they lived to honor their country and their race.

Great men may do deeds we cannot approve; but these were upon the side of great and eternal principles, and the nation that makes of its public men a target for the missiles of every weakling who can wag his tongue or wield a pen has a great lesson of decency, and reverence, and love to learn. We build our monuments to the dead whom we have slandered living, and that is the only compensation we give. Yet such men are not dead. Death is but a little incident in existence, for God's dead live forever.

THE END OF DOGMA.

PROF. SWING ON THE RELIGIOUS PEACE THAT IS DAWNING ON THE WORLD.

"The mystery of religion reaches out beyond the power of controversy to limit it or terminate it, but the use of controversy in religious things is comparatively at an end," said Prof. Swing yesterday, when speaking of the gradual and sure disappearance of the religious differences that have shaken and agitated the world for centuries. A mutual, thorough understanding of all things religious and the cementing together of all different bodies had been prophesied for years and years. Romanism had undergone great modification since the Middle Ages. Zealous Roman Catholic prelates, in the early history of the church, had predicted that all men would be gathered together in one fold, and that the Roman church would reach out and take in all religions. Bishop Whitehouse said that sooner or later all would join the Protestant Episcopal Church of England. But by neither of these paths will the religious peace come. All we want is good results. The world is large enough for a pleasant variety of religious thoughts; a particular form of anything is not necessary. A single special shape of religion is no longer thought desirable or essential, but the general admission that good may come is all that is necessary. In the past war and death were the penalty for all changes of religious thought. This was true in every age of the past; every religious martyr has had his exact prototype long before the time of the beheading of Paul. All wars, whether religious or whether secular like those of Xerxes, Hannibal, Cæsar, and Napoleon, originated in the fact that the old powers were afraid of the new ideas advanced by enlightened and cultured thought. But religious peace was at hand. The great result would not be achieved by the absorption of all the sects by one sect, but by a change in the estimation of dogmas. The differences which have made martyrs have, in this enlightened age, been found trifling. The penalties of war and death have been abolished, and a dogma without a penalty means simply the free flow of enlightened thought. The world is to be congratulated upon this free expression of opinion that has fully analyzed the questions that have so long been in dispute. A century has passed since the free thought of the world assumed an aggressive shape. That century gave us the Unitarians, the Congregationalists of New England, the Quakers, and others, and their advanced thought gave them the criticisms of scholars, both friends and enemies. The all-important differences were sifted thoroughly and satisfactorily, and now the sifting process is near an end; the long debate is approaching its close. Some Christians say: "Will everything be taken from us that is not already gone? Is there an end to our cherished dogmas?" Yes, there will soon be an end; a glorious end, reached, first, by answering many, many questions; and, second, by confessing many, many questions unanswerable. That will close the debate for a lack of material to work on and questions to answer, and all forms of religion will be in harmony with each other. The first sixteen centuries of our era saw a decline of mental power and of ambition, and the Church and State fell into error. The struggling forces contending in darkness and ignorance were sincere; but sincerity is not truth. Soon there were Roman Popes willing to establish reforms, and they did so in a measure, but all great reform measures adopted by Romanism were forced from the outside by the enemies of Rome. This is true of all sects. They have been taught from the outside, assisted by criticisms within. Many expert hands have joined in the work, and the labors of the religious critics are nearly at an end. The limit of Christian discord has been reached by Protestantism. Romanism is yet far behind, but it is constantly modifying its form. Considering the great dogmas once so fiercely arrayed against each other the end has already come. It is like the blue sky after the long storm; like sweet peace after the prolonged war. With the controversy come to an end the usefulness of the church is just beginning. There will be no impediments in the way of its grand march of progression, truth, and righteousness.

DEDICATED.

FORMAL OPENING OF THE NEW LA SALLE AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The new La Salle Avenue Baptist Church was opened for religious services at 10:45 a. m. yesterday by the Rev. T. B. Thames, its first pastor, who preached his first sermon before the congregation that had called him from Shelbyville, Ky. He referred in his sermon to the pleasure it gave him to accept the call extended him, and promised with the help of God and the zealous coöperation of his congregation to do well the important work confided to his charge. At 3 o'clock p. m. the dedication service took place, about 200 persons being present. The services consisted of the usual invocation of the blessing of God upon the new edifice and the installation of the new pastor. There were several prominent Baptist clergymen present, among whom were the Rev. Drs. Henson and Lawrence and the Rev. Lewis Raymond. The latter extended the right hand of fellowship to the new pastor on behalf of the Baptist ministers of Chicago. Addresses on topics pertaining to the interests of the Church work were delivered by Dr. Henson and Dr. Lawrence.

The new church is built of brick and is 60 feet square. It will be extended as soon as the congregation grows sufficiently large to justify such a course. The original name of the church from which the present one sprang was "The North Star Baptist Church," the society of which was organized in 1870, the old church being at the corner of Sedgwick and Division streets. About a year ago the congregation purchased the three lots upon which the new church stands, and in October last reorganized under the title of the La Salle Avenue Baptist Church.

IMMORTALITY.

PROF. SALTER CONTINUES HIS LECTURE ON THIS SUBJECT.

Prof. Salter resumed his lecture yesterday on the subject of "Immortality." "We cannot," he said, "deny its possibility, but more than this would be unsafe and uncertain. The reasons for the belief, so called, are mere wishes, cravings, and desires which decide nothing. Our best hopes and desires are oft denied here; may they not be so hereafter? Ethics have nothing to do with wishes or desires, but only with the demands of conscience; that decides for us what is necessary, what is the sovereign law of humane life. The future and the indiscernible are not matters to be argued about, not subjects for strife and contention, but to be approached in a temper in which we look for truth. Ethics do not depend on immortality, whether there be truth or not in that great thought. A man is bound to be truthful, and honorable, and just, and good whether any future life awaits him or not. We need not settle the problem of the hereafter before we know whether we are to love our parents, to be chaste husbands or wives, to be honest in business, lovers of our community, and servants of the public weal. These virtues commend themselves to us apart from any question. All know and acknowledge them, although few fully practice them. Goodness, like the sun, is its own evidence; a good life is its own best reason for being, whether God looks down in approval or an eternal world opens out upon a well-spent human life. We will practice the good, we will spend our lives in useful service to humanity, bearing with us the approval of our consciences. The belief in immortality is not a matter on which our moral life depends. We will do good in any case. The Apostle Paul said that he saw no reason why he should not be an Epicurean if the dead rise not, and Theodore Parker in our own day has said: 'If tomorrow I am to perish utterly then I will take counsel only for today.'"

The speaker argued that this was a very low ground to take. It showed to us the inferiority of the best and freshest religion of the ancient type, and was a false conclusion. Every hero of legend and of history denied it in his life or in his death. The speaker then adverted to the heroism of Grecian warriors and others who had no idea of future reward for the sacrifice of their lives for the good of the community, the glory of their country, or in obedience to its laws. Nor did the heroes of daily life look forward to the supposed hereafter in the self-sacrifices made for the sake of those dear to them. Passing to Emerson he quoted the words, "The essence of greatness is the perception that virtue is enough," and said: "He only lives a truly moral life who lives it because he must, without ever a thought of immortality. A contrary idea keeps man on the low level on which he has lived so long, and tends to degrade him rather than lift him to those moral nights to which nature points."

"That immortality is not necessary to ethics," the lecturer continued, "is another view. If man dies like the brute how can we honor him? But does man live like the brute? If he does not—if he lives like a man—why should we not honor him? It is the quality, not the duration of existence, which determines our respect." After pointing out the injustice, and suffering, poverty, and crime the world now contains he continued: "Is there any other resource than to hold that the equitable will is but the image of humanity's possible self—that humanity itself must be it own avenger? But if ethics are not necessary to the doctrine of immortality, is it not possible that immortality may be necessary to ethics? Is it not possible that a faith in immortality may grow out of profound moral convictions and a deep moral life?" The speaker dwelt on this proposition at greater length, contending that man might and would eventually bring about "a perfect order of society," and expressed his belief in the immortality of the valiant souls who loved justice better than life and gave themselves to bringing society about them nearer to this perfect end.

A CONSPIRACY THWARTED.

Frustration of an Intended Murder and Robbery.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—Robert Kelly, known among his friends as "Jesse James," Walter Adams, and Seal Jones, all negroes, were committed for trial here today for conspiracy to rob Joseph Steinmetz, to kill him and his wife, and commit arson. In the plot was another man named Miller, who informed Steinmetz of the intended crime. The night the deed was to be committed several policemen secreted themselves in Steinmetz's store. Shortly after 11 o'clock Robert Kelly entered the store in company with Miller, who had agreed to kill Steinmetz. Miller said he wanted some apples, and the storekeeper proceeded to go to the cellar for them. Miller volunteered to carry the light. He soon returned with the news that he had got rid of Steinmetz, who remained in the cellar to convey the impression to Kelly that he had been murdered. Kelly then decided he would cut the throat of Steinmetz's wife, and in an instant he and Miller were in the hands of the police. On Kelly was found a large, sharp knife, with which he had intended to commit the murder. Miller has been released, and will be one of the principal witnesses in the case.

BRANDING CATTLE.

The question of branding cattle is again being considered by Montana stockmen. A hide not branded will bring $1 to $1.50 more than one side-branded, and the present custom is estimated to cost Montana breeders alone $1,000,000 a year.

THE CITY-HALL ELEVATORS.

Editor of The Tribune: In some of your recent issues reflections, purporting to come from Commissioner Cregier, are made on the elevators we are putting into the City-Hall. Something of the same kind has also appeared in other papers, which we have permitted to pass unnoticed, as we felt entirely confident that we are giving the city the very best kind of elevators that can be made. We had not heretofore received the slightest intimation from the city authorities that they were not entirely satisfied with the character of our work, and were quite taken by surprise when we learned that the Commissioner of Public Works had been criticising the elevators without coming to us and allowing us to explain them before giving his opinion to the reporters. In all of our experience we have not met with treatment so ungenerous. The gentleman knows perfectly well that we are not responsible for the small size of the cars, nor the unfortunate arrangement of the landings which requires the cars to have two openings. He also knows what our reputation in the community is; and that we are the last firm to think of doing work inferior to our specifications; and he ought to know that our elevators stand second to none. The only way in which we have departed from the specifications is in substituting our new operating device for the old one used on slow-running elevators. Some three months ago we had an elevator running in the City-Hall under our direction while we were testing the new device. The Commissioner's attention was called to it then, and he knew we were going to put it on to all of the elevators.

It he had had any objection to this device he should have stated it at the time, instead of allowing us to go to the expense of putting on the permanent ones. Very recently he has said to us that it is an exceedingly good device if it is made right. The criticisms the Commissioner now makes were thoroughly gone into by us months ago; and the device is not made as he supposes and is not liable to any of the trouble he apprehends. If the Commissioner had given us one-half an hour of his time we could have shown him his error. For high-speed elevators the device has all of the appearances of being a great success. We have the fullest confidence in its merits and think the city can well afford to give it a fair trial. It is needless to say that if we had considered the cable system of handling high-speed elevators perfect we would not have put ourselves to great expense and study to deviate from it. As to the car stopping with the Alderman in it, we have to say that, though it was undoubtedly very annoying, it is the last thing to call an accident. It occurred because the safety-governor was set too close to the speed at which the car was traveling, and was an excellent demonstration of its reliability while acting under high speeds. Yours respectfully,

CRANE BROS. MFG. CO.

GRAND PALACE-CAR EXCURSION in the celebrated Worcester Excursion-Cars will leave Chicago by the Illinois Central Railroad Thursday, Jan. 22, at 9 p. m., for a ten days' trip to New Orleans. Meals and lodging for the entire trip at low rates. A few more can obtain accommodation by addressing, until Tuesday, Jan. 20, Chas. A. Stone, office Illinois Central Railroad, 121 Randolph street, Chicago.

The best night-latch is the Yale. See name stamped on key. None genuine without.

MARRIAGES.

McGOWEN—COONER—Jan. 14, 1885, by the Rev. Reed Stuart, at the home of the groom's parents, Mr. F. R. McGowen and Miss Ada Cooner, all of Battle Creek, Mich.

DEATHS.

SWASEY—Funeral of George Arthur Swasey will take place at 2 p. m. from parents' residence, 4013 Wabash-av., on Tuesday, 20th inst., to Oakwoods Cemetery. Service at residence at 1 o'clock. Friends invited.

DACEY—Jan. 17, Mrs. M. Dacey, aged 65 years, aunt of Edward Dwyer.
Funeral from St. Joseph's Hospital at 10 a. m. Tuesday to St. Vincent's Church, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

DODD—Sunday, Jan. 18, Edward William, infant son of Edward and Lizzie Dodd.
Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 20, at 10 o'clock, from 481 Warren-av.

QUINLISK—At his late residence, No. 543 Twenty-eighth-st., William Quinlisk, aged 62 years.
Funeral from the above number Tuesday, Jan. 20, at 9 a. m., by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.
☞ Minnesota and Pennsylvania papers please copy.

McLAUGHLIN—Jan. 18, 1885, Maggie, the beloved and only child of John and Mrs. McLaughlin, aged 3 months and 7 days.
Funeral from residence 3750 Butler-st. Jan. 19 at 1:30 p. m. by carriages to Oakwoods Cemetery.

BAKER—Jan. 18, 1885, William Baker, aged 19 years 9 months and 2 days.
Funeral Tuesday morning, Jan. 20, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, Thomas Baker, 4714 Loomis-st., to Church of St. Rose, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

NATHAN—Jan. 18, 1885, at 1791 South Clark-st., John Nathan.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

STURTEVANT—In La Grange, Ill., Jan. 16, Catherine Sturtevant, aged 62 years.
Funeral from her late residence in La Grange at 8:30 o'clock a. m., Monday. All persons from the city desiring to attend the funeral can do so by taking the 7:30 o'clock train on the C. B. & Q. Road, returning on the 10 o'clock train to the city, and taking funeral train on the C. & N. W. at 12:30 p. m. to Rosehill Cemetery.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE HISTORICAL Society for the transaction of business will be held in its hall, 140 Dearborn-av., tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock.

THE CANADIAN-AMERICAN SOCIETY will meet this evening in the Methodist Block, Clark and Washington-sts. Canadians who are interested in this popular movement should attend.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 and 216 Madison-st.

REGULAR TRADE SALE.

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT,

Tuesday, Jan. 20, 9:30 a. m.

Important Leading Specialties.
Fifteen Hundred Lots Seasonable Goods.
WOOLENS.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

We Will Sell January 21, 1885,

A BANKRUPT STOCK
OF
Boots and Shoes,

Consisting of all kinds, of a dealer giving up business.
G. P. GORE & CO.

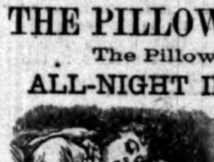
Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1885, at 9:30 a. m.,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Assortment the best, sizes regular, and goods seasonable. Don't fail to attend this sale if you need any goods in this line.

RUBBERS.
200 Cases Men's Arctics,
300 Cases Women's Arctics,
200 Cases Misses' Arctics,
And other Rubbers of the best brands.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

THE PILLOW-INHALER.
The Pillow Cure, or
ALL-NIGHT INHALATION



[The above Picture shows a person using the Pillow-Inhaler.]

Cures Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption by applying Medicated and Curative Air to the mucous lining of the Nose, Throat, and Lungs All Night—eight hours out of the twenty-four—whilst sleeping as usual, and without any discomfort. Perfectly safe and pleasant. Used the same as an ordinary pillow. No pipe or tubes. Concealed reservoirs in the Pillow hold the liquid and volatile balms. There is no dosing the stomach, no douching or snuffing, but just as a smoky lamp will leave a deposit on a whitened wall, so the PILLOW-INHALER for eight hours at a time spreads a powerful healing balm or salve on the inflamed inner coating of the diseased air-surfaces, from the nostrils to the bottom of the lungs, and hence into the blood. IT IS A CONSTITUTIONAL AND LOCAL CURE AT THE SAME TIME. Unlike any other treatment ever known heretofore, it cures cases apparently beyond the pale of hope.

CATARRH. ●
BRONCHITIS.
CONSUMPTION.

Mr. H. G. Teele, 50 Bryan Block, Chicago, says: "I suffered fifteen years from a severe case of Catarrh; coughed incessantly day and night. I bought a Pillow-Inhaler, and since using it my cough is gone; my lungs are no longer weak and sore, and I am in better health than I have been for years."

Call and see it or send for Pamphlet and Testimonials.

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Branch office: Central Music-Hall (Room 12), State and Randolph-sts., Chicago.
Main office, 1520 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE
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Over twelve thousand sold the first year! Over 500 Nationals now in use by parties who have discarded other makes. The National is the most perfect Letter File ever made. Send for Illustrated Catalogue

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O. C. MACKENZIE,
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LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE
99 Madison-st.
Cash paid for Old Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.

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State & Washington-sts.

Special Sale
OF
White Goods
AT
Reduced Prices,
Commencing
Today!

The Finest Display
OF
European Novelties
Ever Shown in the
United States.

HAVERLY THEATRE.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT and LAST ELEVEN NIGHTS IN CHICAGO OF
MR. HENRY IRVING,
MISS ELLEN TERRY,
And the LYCEUM COMPANY.

Monday Evening, Jan. 19, Shakspeare's Comedy, in five acts,
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Benedick..........Mr. Henry Irving
Beatrice..........Miss Ellen Terry

Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 20-21
(First time in America by the Lyceum Company),
Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's Play,
RICHELIEU.
Cardinal Richelieu..........Mr. Henry Irving

Thursday Evening, Jan. 22, W. G. Wills' Poetic Play,
CHARLES I. (last time).
Charles I..........Mr. Henry Irving
Queen Henrietta Maria..........Miss Ellen Terry

Friday and Saturday Evenings, Jan. 23 and 24, W. G. Wills' Poetic Drama,
EUGENE ARAM.
Eugene Aram..........Mr. Henry Irving
Ruth Meadows..........Miss Ellen Terry
Preceded by the Comedietta, THE KING AND THE MILLER; or, CRAMOND BRIG.

Matinee Saturday at 2,
RICHELIEU.

Scale of Prices—Reserved Seats, according to location, $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, Gallery, 50c. Sale of seats for any performance now in progress at the Box Office.

THEATRE TICKET AGENCY.

Irving Tickets!

The best seats can be secured through GERALD PIERCE & CO.'S Periodical Agency, 122 Dearborn-st., a resort for all Literary and Dramatic People.

FARWELL HALL.

SCOTCH CONCERT. The Caledonian Society of Chicago will celebrate
"BURNS' ANNIVERSARY"
with a Grand Concert at Farwell Hall on Friday evening, Jan. 23, at 8 o'clock. Oration on "Burns" by the Rev. Dr. Lorimer. The following artists will take part: Misses Florence Forbes and Pauline Rommel, Messrs Kent, McNeil, Broadfoot and Yuille, Prof. Chas. Balatka, accompanist. Tickets 25c, Reserved Seats 40c, to be had at Dale's Drug-Store, corner Clark and Madison, and 75 State-st., A. S. Cowan's Drug-Store, corner Division and North Clark, and from members of the Society. Box-office, for sale of reserved seats, open Thursday and Friday, 22d and 23d inst.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

"THE SEQUEL OF SUCCESS."
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee, Mr.
M. B. CURTIS
In his unrivaled character-creation of SAM'L PLASTRICK, in the new Comedy-Creation,
SPOT CASH;
OR, SAM'L OF POSEN ON THE ROAD.
Sunday, Jan. 25—Joseph Murphy (one night only).
Monday, Jan. 26—The Madison-Square Theatre Co. in HAZEL KIRKE.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

GRAND CARNIVAL OF FUN.
The New, Great Spectacular Pantomime,
FANTASMA;
OR, FUNNY FROLICS IN FAIRY LAND.
Designed, invented, and arranged by the famous
HANLON BROTHERS,
And produced under their personal supervision.
"A trick in every scene."—N. Y. Herald.
Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

CRITERION THEATRE.

Sedgwick-st., corner Division.

Every evening during the week, Saturday and Sunday Matinees, Shook & Collier's Union-Square Combination in the
LIGHTS O' LONDON.
New Scenery and Mechanical Effects. Strong cast.
Popular Prices—50c, 35c, 25c, and 15c.

PEOPLE'S THEATRE.

State-st., near Harrison.

A Good Reserved Seat for 35 Cents. Every night and Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday, 2 p. m., M. W. HANLEY'S CO., presenting Edward Harrigan's masterpiece,
SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY.
All the Original Scenery and Songs. Next week—Amy Gordon Opera Co.—Girofle-Girofla.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.

Monday, Jan. 19—One Week,
HALLEN & HART'S FIRST PRIZE IDEALS
SPECIALTY AND COMEDY CO.
Prices—15, 25, 35, 50, and 75c. Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.

STANDARD THEATRE.

Tonight! Tonight! Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Last Performance, Sunday Matinee.
BOSTON THEATRE COMPANY IN "YOUTH."
Military Co., Military Band, the Embarkation, the Battlefield, the Intrenchment. Co. B, 2d Infantry I. N. G., Capt. Frank Lasher, Jr., appear in the great embarkation and battle scene.
Sunday night, Jan. 25—Dan Sully's Corner Grocery.

NEW DIME MUSEUM,

111 to 117 Randolph-st.
Open from 10 to 10. Sundays 1 to 10.
Stanhope & Epstean, Sole Proprietors and Managers.
Week of Jan. 19:
THE HUMAN PARADOX, OR WHITE NEGRO,
And Seven other Wonderful People. Ten Specialty Artists in a Superb Stage performance given hourly. Admission to all 10c. No charge for reserved seats.
☞ Convenient to every street-car line in the city.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

Halsted-st., near Madison—West Side.
JOS. J. DOWLING and MISS SADIE HASSON
IN
"Nobody's Claim."
Next week—Brooks and Dickson's "In the Ranks."

NATIONAL PANORAMA CO.

Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court.
Battle of Gettysburg.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m. Albums now for sale. Vandepoele Electric Light.

AMERICAN PANORAMA CO.

SIEGE OF PARIS
LAST GREAT BATTLE of the FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR. Building heated by steam and illuminated at night by 30 electric lights. Open daily and Sundays from 8:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court.

CANDY Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

KRANZ'S 'Paris Glaces.' Something entirely new. Superior to all other confections. ONLY at KRANZ, 80 State-st.

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Dramatic People.
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Tickets 25c, Reserved
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and Songs. Next week—
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KRANZ, 80 State-st.

THE AMERICAN SHIP.

The Spirit of Democracy Subservient to British and Opposed to American Policy.

Bourbon Disloyalty and Detraction Exposed—Performance of Fleets in the California Trade.

American Ships the Most Efficient, Safest, and Cheapest Grain-Carriers in the World.

Apparently one of the strangest things in American politics is the attitude of the Democratic party upon all questions of commerce and navigation and the maintenance of a navy for National defense. The thought of an American ship, if the National arm must make room for her at sea, sets its leaders into spasms of distress. The dominant doctrine seems to be a party without a Nation and a country without a ship. The discussion of the Nicaraguan treaty exhibits the prevailing Bourbon disposition to protect foreign interests and abandon our own. What blind fatuity can possess the leaders of Southern politics that they give no sign of peace and the ending of their ambitious strife against Northern industries? In the great future of the Republic the American ship may become a Southern as she has so far been a Northern engine of wealth and power. Under a truly American policy of development and protection against our rivals there is every reason to expect it.

When Carthage was found to be the successful rival of Rome for the commercial supremacy of the ancient world the great Cato stood up in the Roman Senate and exclaimed: "Let Carthage be destroyed!" And not an orator objected or attempted to paralyze the arm of his country. It is not the loyal spirit of Rome that animates the Bourbon Democracy in opposing every measure of advantage for American commerce, and every preparation to defeat the destructive policy of our rivals. On the contrary, it is in the spirit of treason that the leaders rise up and stand against their country's cause—at the side of a Kentucky orator, boastful of British ships in the United States Senate—and help him decry and denounce the better vessels of their own country. The sentiment of the Southern Confederacy, "Let American shipping be destroyed!" still lives and excites antagonism to progress in rebuilding and restoring our commercial fleets. What conduct in public men can be more contemptible than libeling the arts and productions of their adopted land? It is British, it is Confederate to disesteem and depreciate the good qualities and fair characters of American-built ships. It is done in England to throw them out of employment; in the United States Senate and House of Representatives to obstruct protective legislation; but in the Treasury Department—Can the Bureau of Statistics tell what it is for?

SENATOR BECK AS A MOUTHPIECE.

Mr. Beck of Kentucky, where an American ship is never seen, in a recent Senatorial speech characterized British ships as "fine iron sailing ships," and stigmatized American ships as "miserable old wooden sailing craft." Senator Beck speaks for the Democratic party of "reform"—for British interest and against American, and attests the partiality of the South in employing foreign tonnage in preference to bottoms under the flag of the Union. Statistics will show that the Senator's political supporters give very little employment to American ships. The proportion of American tonnage in the foreign trade which entered and cleared from twenty of the principal ports of the United States during the year ended June, 1883, given in percentage of the whole, is as follows:

North.		*South.*	
Bangor, Me.	50	Beaufort, S C.	01
Bath, Me.	70	Baltimore, Md.	07
Boston and Charlest'n.	22	Brunswick, Ga.	08
New York	15	Charleston, S. C.	03
Philadelphia	30	Galveston, Tex.	07
Portland, Me	31	Mobile, Ala.	13
Passamaquoddy, Me.	81	New Orleans, La.	10
Puget Sound, W. T.	82	Norfolk, Va.	06
San Francisco	40	Pensacola, Fla.	10
Willamette, Or.	35	Savannah, Ga.	06

SUMMARY.

Tonnage in foreign trade.	*American.*	*Foreign.*
At ten Northern ports	4,825,022	14,858,564
At ten Southern ports	435,080	4,935,244

The average of the ports of the North is 24.51 per cent and of the ports of the South 08.10 per cent, or less than one-third of the Northern proportion of traffic.

Manifestly the interests of the foreign merchant and the foreign ship are predominant in the Sunny South. Plainly enough the foreign alliances of the late Confederacy have survived the shock of war, and, while foreign merchants mainly transact Southern business, it is to be expected that their interests shall be reflected in Democratic platforms, prints, and orations; but these reflections should be taken by the American people for no more than they are worth.

THE GRAIN TRADE OF CALIFORNIA.

There is yet one trade left to the American ship in which she can show her defamers, whether in the United Kingdom or the United States, in London or Louisville, whether Lords or Senators, Captains in the marine or Lieutenants in the navy, a record of performance that is not excelled nor paralleled by the ships of any foreign nation. The voyage from San Francisco to Europe, about 14,000 miles, is one of the longest known to commerce. The grain trade is one that calls for the ablest and most seaworthy ships. The trade is one well adapted to test the powers of sailing ships, and cannot, without a canal at Panama or Nicaragua, (the Eads railway is impracticable) be monopolized by steamers. The principal ocean-carrying nations take part in this trade, and the number and regularity of departures the year round nearly make the performances of the fleets engaged an interesting study in a National as well as a nautical point of view. Of course, the lion's share of the trade falls to Great Britain. Her merchants own the most of the cargoes and naturally furnish most of the tonnage for their transportation. To what extent our exports and imports are American or foreign property is unknown. The Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department notes the flag of the ship but not the flag of the cargo. This is half-way work. Both flags should go on record, that it may be known with equal certainty in commerce as in navigation what is the true proportion of American trade. From the inquiring statesman to the inattentive politician there is no doubt the figures would astonish our people. It would then be plainly disclosed what share all the nations of the world had in American ocean commerce and how little really belonged to ourselves. And then, perhaps, the wonder would cease why our ships cannot find employment and are being driven from the sea.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

The grain year in California begins the 1st day of July and ends the last day of June. The statistical computations which follow and supply the groundwork of this article are original, and have been prepared by the writer with great care on the spot from reports of departures and arrivals out, freights and charters, disasters, accidents, and losses published in the *Commercial News and Shipping List* of San Francisco, a paper specially devoted to commerce and shipping, and regarded as thoroughly reliable, full, and complete in its work. The tables and averages have been made for each one of twenty-four consecutive months, afterwards embraced in two separate one-year statements, and finally embodied in a two-year table, thus affording a complete view of the average performance of the fleets under the different flags, monthly, yearly, and even years. Of course the most reliable deductions will be those from comparisons of the larger fleets—the American and British—precisely those of most interest to our people. For convenience in discussion the table will be subdivided.

A two-year statement of nationality and description of vessel, number of each kind, average tonnage, cargo carried, and rate of charter of vessels carrying grain and flour from San Francisco to ports in Europe, 1881 to 1883:

Description of vessel.	*No. ships.*	*Register. Tons.*	*Cargo. Centals.*	*Rate. L. s. d.*
American wood	237	1,587	50,221	2.16.8 5-12
American iron	3	1,055	34,489	....
British wood	146	1,254	41,879	2.17.10¼
British iron	414	1,290	42,507	2.19.5¼
British steamers	8	1,692	60,167	2.6.2¼
German wood	24	1,091	34,562	2.17.5¾
German iron	25	966	30,438	3.2.5¼
French wood	10	706	23,790	....
French iron	4	747	25,204	2.15.0
Norwegian wood	13	899	28,185	3.3.04¼
Italian wood	5	812	26,073	2.14.0
Russian wood	1	1,383	41,823	....
Total	890			

The American iron in the above table were two British-built vessels that had been wrecked and subsequently repaired in our ports, so as to be entitled to registry. They did not run in the year 1882-'83, nor did any French or Russian wood. A charter rate for them is not quotable in a two-year table. The rates for freight averaged higher in 1881-'82 than in 1882-'83, and, as six of the eight steamers sailed in the former year, the comparison of rates is much too favorable in their case. Steam tonnage, although making the voyage in about two-thirds of sailing time, commands only a few pence per ton higher rates than sail tonnage. German iron and Norwegian wood also took a disproportionate number of cargoes in the year of highest freights, and so appear to have been favored in rates. The same is true of American wood compared with British iron, only to a less extent, so that in the two-year statement the rate for British iron appears lower, relatively, than it does in that for the years 1882-'83. In the large fleets the highest rates are always paid to British iron, and American wood accepts the lowest, as most of the cargoes are British and very few are American, and because British underwriters, governed by Lloyds, apply a policy of favoring iron-built vessels.

The American wood fleet of 237 ships carried 531,355 tons; the British wood fleet of 146 ships carried 272,961 tons, and the British iron fleet of 414 ships carried 1,058,581 tons gross weight in the two years.

LOSSES BY FREIGHT DISCRIMINATIONS.

At the average rates paid the British fleets, the American fleet would have received $313,499 more freight-money than it got. On the other hand, if the British fleets had accepted the average rate paid the American fleet, the sum saved to California would have amounted to $785,806 on the business of the two years. Either way the loss was American. In one of the years taken in the tables the difference in rates was much greater than in the other.

During the year 1882-'83 out of the Port of San Francisco for Europe there sailed 329 vessels with grain and flour cargoes; 94 were American wood ships averaging 1,592 tons register, 48 were British wood ships averaging 1,286 tons, and 187 were British iron ships averaging 1,319 tons register. The average rate of freight per ton (gross) for the year for the British wood fleet was 8 per cent above the rate paid the American fleet, and the average rate of freight for the year for the British iron fleet was 13 per cent above the rate paid the American fleet. During the year the proportion of British to American tonnage under charter and loading was as two to one. During the year the proportion of American to British tonnage idle and awaiting charter was much greater than four to one. While a very large proportion of British vessels are chartered before arrival, and few have to wait a month for a cargo, the most of the American ships are much longer in port than at sea, and some of the best in the trade have laid a year waiting for an engagement, and willing to accept rates much below the standard of British charters.

This experience clearly shows the fallacy of dependence upon competition and a free carrying-trade, instead of a regulated and protected commerce, for the employment of our vessels. At the least, it proves that competition is unequal and unfair. The free-traders say "the ocean is free to all the world; upon Neptune's domain you cannot apply protection." A cabin-boy might tell them at sea is not the place to apply it. It is in port that Great Britain applies protection to her ships. In a large measure this protection is in the sentiment of her merchants in foreign trade, who prefer British to other shipping. In an overruling decree it inheres in the policy of her underwriters at home and abroad who bet their guineas with systematic discrimination on the national flag, "that has braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze." It dwells largely in the devotion of her people to the welfare and prosperity of their own countrymen. The great Lord Bacon, on a memorable occasion before American ships had existence, laid down in very plain English the principle and rule of British protection. "Let us," he exclaimed, "advance the commodities of our own Kingdom, and employ our own countrymen before strangers." On Bacon's principle Great Britain has reared her commercial greatness, and by this principle it will endure forever. And it is now enduring at American cost. If our own ships can and do carry cheaper than British, whether of iron or wood, why do the free-traders of the South and our transportation reformers of the West decry them, and condemn them, and work up a sentiment helpful to Great Britain in gaining a monopoly of our foreign trade? Where is their science of economy? Where is their practice of fair play? Let it be noted that if British ships of iron and wood had carried at the average rate accepted by American ships in 1882-'83 the saving to California would have been $545,422! And so it is every year.

AMERICAN SUPERIORITY.

The table above shows that the average American sailing ship is superior to all others in point of size, amount of cargo, and cheapness of freight. Wood vessels constituted 51.3 per cent and iron vessels 48.7 per cent of the tonnage in the trade for the two years. Six or seven different nations engaged in it. The American share of carriage was about 32 per cent.

The following table exhibits the comparative carriage, speed, and efficiency of the average ship of the different fleets given in the preceding table:

DESCRIPTION OF VESSEL.	CARRIAGE. C'NT'LS PR T'N *Laden.*	*Deliv'd*	*Speed. Voyage days.*	*Effic'cy Lbs. per ton per day*
American wood	31.6349	31.644	124.6508	25.3862
American iron	32.86	32.86	116.	28.172
British wood	33.3764	33.2765	131.3021	25.3434
British iron	32.9418	32.9252	129.508	25.4233
British steamers	35.5487	35.2556	79.143	44.546
German wood	31.6649	31.6656	139.521	22.695
German iron	31.50	31.50	157.92	22.839
French wood	33.654	33.404	138.333	24.147
French iron	33.74	33.74	150.75	22.381
Norwegian wood	31.3417	31.3417	125.	25.0733
Italian wood	32.092	32.092	147.	21.83
Russian wood	30.31	30.31	135.	22.451

BRITISH OVERLOADING.

In determining the carriage in centals per ton a distinction has been made between the fleet that sailed and the fleet that arrived. Out of the fleet that sailed some vessels were lost and others jettisoned a portion of their cargoes. In the column headed "Laden" is shown what the fleets tried but some of them failed to carry with certainty. In the column headed "Delivered" is exhibited the centals per ton really carried and delivered by the fleet that survived the voyage. Where less was delivered than was laden there may arise a presumption that the disasters to the fleets, or the losses suffered by certain ships on the voyage, were more or less due to overloading them. In much the greater number of instances the disasters happened to vessels laden above the average carriage of the fleet to which they belonged. In the case of American wood, the fleet that arrived carried more to the ton than the fleet that sailed, as the vessels that were lost were under rather than overloaded. But it will be seen that this was not the case with the three British and the French wood fleets, which manifestly suffered from overloading. The British, French, and Italian fleets suffered most, proportionately, from disasters; and it will be noted they attempted to carry the most in proportion to tonnage. British vessels are loaded by "Liverpool rules," which permit iron vessels to load deeper into the water than wood vessels, by about seven inches on the average ship. This would amount to about one and a half centals per ton in favor of iron. American ships are loaded by "New York rules," which make no distinction between iron and wood vessels, but do not allow so deep loading as the British rules, even for wood, by one, two, or three inches on the average ship. It is due mainly to lighter loading, together with the fact that American wood ships are generally heavier in construction, that British wood ships of no greater ability carry more to the ton. But this they do at a sacrifice of speed and safety and without full compensation in efficiency.

A FALLACY SHOWN UP.

With regard to the carriage of iron ships and their vaunted superiority to wooden vessels in point of capacity or burden in proportion to tonnage the table above will be an out-and-out disclosure to some persons unacquainted with shipbuilding and navigation and misguided by foreign writers. Both the British and German wood fleets outcarry in proportion to tonnage the iron fleets of their respective flags. It is apparent from the table that, if all the vessels had been loaded by the same rules for freeboard and been formed into two opposing fleets of wood and iron, the wood fleet would have outcarried and outsailed the iron and shown the better performance at sea. The steamers show an undue average proportion of carrying-power—chiefly because the most of them have too great a deduction made for engine-space in their admeasurement. Really, for a fair comparison, such reduction should not be made.

AMERICA CARRIES THE BROOM.

In the column headed "Speed," as most of the voyages were made to Cork for orders, the time for ships sailing to other and direct ports has been converted into that for Cork as the standard voyage for comparison. Most of the British iron vessels sailed for Cork, and few of them went to ports on the Continent. It is believed the voyage-time, where computed in small part, is as nearly correct as it is possible to make it, by adding or subtracting an allowance of one or more days for the average difference between a voyage to Cork and any of the other ports, according to the judgment of skillful navigators. At any rate, it is certain that American vessels have not gained by the rule adopted for reducing all the voyages to the standard of Cork.

It will be seen that the American flag carried the highest average speed, and American wood ships beat British iron by three and nine-tenths (03.9) per cent, and led British wood ships by five and one-third (05.33) per cent. The Norwegian fleet is nearest of any in equaling the American in speed. The French, Italian, and German ships make dull voyages, but the Germans, with lighter loads, have the greater safety. French wood is much superior to French iron, both in speed and efficiency.

THE EFFICIENCY OF SHIPS.

In the column headed "Efficiency" will be found a real and accurate measure of the combined sailing and carrying powers of the average ship of the different fleets, shown in pounds per ton per day. This is very simply obtained by dividing the pounds per ton delivered by the days consumed on the voyage, the quotient being the pounds and decimal fraction of a pound which each ton (net) of the vessel's register carries in one day of the voyage. Owing to the greater average speed, or distance made good each day, it will be seen that the steamers manifest the greatest efficiency, but not so much greater than fair sailing-vessels as sometimes estimated. If rightly measured and compared for net tonnage the efficiency of first-class freighting propellers is about one-half greater than average first-class sailing ships reasonably loaded. Against the apparent extra efficiency of steamers there is a very large offset for greater cost and running expenses. When these are included in the comparison the excess of efficiency disappears. The performance of the American iron was rather exceptional. There were only two ships—one made two voyages. Other ships of both wood and iron in the large fleets showed equal efficiency.

IRON SHIPS NOT MOST EFFICIENT.

The three great fleets, American wood, British iron, and British wood, comprising over 90 per cent of the tonnage, stand very nearly equal in point of efficiency. If the American wood had been loaded by the same rules—as deeply—as the British fleets, its efficiency would have been higher and exceeded the work of British iron, as it does that of British wood. In the years 1882-'83 the efficiency of American wood was 25.165, and British iron only 24.821 pounds per ton per day. And there are a few of the vaunted steel ships of recent build included among the iron. In the year preceding the figures were: American wood 25.534, and British iron 25.837. In the monthly statements, omitted here for want of space, the figures vary more than in the yearly, or the two-yearly table given above. But, taking the vessels in large fleets for a considerable length of time, there is no warrant whatever for the pretension set up by British naval and commercial authorities that the iron ship, built in Britain, is "the most efficient vehicle of commerce." On the contrary, it may be fairly claimed as proved by experience in the grain-trade of California, that, for efficiency with safety, the wood ship built in the United States is entitled to hoist the colors.

America may boast from many victories won
That Neptune subdued is not Britain's palm alone.

For many years the Treasury Department of the United States, through the Bureau of Statistics, has been disseminating the error of American inferiority and doing the cause of the American ship serious injury both at home and abroad. The stale story runs thus: "The iron ship, especially the iron steamer, has become the most efficient vehicle of commerce upon the ocean, to a great extent superseding the wooden ship." What the bureau has observed is the extension of British commerce with British ships, protected by the British Government and bolstered by the Lloyds. Comparative efficiency has cut no figure in the choice of tonnage. And if it had so done in Britain, what does American commerce want of iron sailing-ships, whether built abroad or at home? American shipyards can produce the wooden ship for 90 per cent of the cost of iron ships from the Clyde, and for 80 per cent of the cost of iron ships built on the Delaware. The wooden ship is American, as the iron ship is British, and each is best for its own country. The only special adaptation of iron in shipbuilding is found in the larger sizes of ocean steamers. The disadvantage of our sailing ships resides in their nationality and not in their materials of construction. Remove the disadvantage of the flag by proper measures for the protection of business under it, and by like means set our iron shipyards to building foreign-going steamers, and again will wood shipbuilding have honors wreathing its history in the United States, so long as timber shall be supplied. The most efficient grain-carrying fleets have yet to be built. They should reach a mark of thirty pounds per ton per day. For the Pacific trade they should be owned and may be made of wood on that coast—farmers, merchants, owners, builders, and mariners belonging in the same State. The construction of the Nicaragua Canal and the policy of the Government should be made to work out this result.

EXTREMES OF EFFICIENCY.

The highest and lowest monthly averages of efficiency for the different fleets in the course of two years will be found in the following table:

DESCRIPTION OF VESSEL.	*No. of ships.*	LBS. PER TON PER DAY. *Highest*	*Lowest*	*No. of ships.*
American wood	3	28.48	22.93	2
British wood	7	28.70	24.09	11
British iron	14	28.61	23.73	30
British steamers	1	50.27	33.18	1
German wood	2	27.00	20.64	2
German iron	1	24.69	18.00	1
French wood	1	25.84	20.88	2
French iron	1	24.83	21.15	2
Norwegian wood	1	27.63	22.16	1
Italian wood	2	23.35	20.30	2

From this table we find that if iron has reached as high it has also descended to a much lower degree of efficiency than wood. The range of iron up and down the scale is 40 per cent greater than wood. The iron fleets really show the largest proportionate number of clipper models in a single month. In some of the shortest single voyages of both wood and iron the efficiency has been carried to a figure above thirty-three pounds per ton per day, and the cargo delivered in good order without damage to the ship.

SAFETY AND SEAWORTHINESS.

Having loaded and sailed our fleets to their destinations, the next thing to learn is how they performed at sea; which fleet displayed the best qualities, was safest, had the fewest accidents, and is most worthy of confidence. The following table supplies this information:

Description of vessels.	*Number of ships.*	NO. LOST. *Wrecked.*	*Missing.*	*Abandoned.*	NO. IN PERIL. *Distress.*	*Sprung a leak.*	*Jettisoned.*	*Deck-swept.*	ACCIDENTS. *Spars, sails.*	*Collision.*	*Grounded.*	*Anchor chains.*
Am. W.	237	1	..	1	2	1	..	2	2	7	3	1
Am. I.	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brit. W.	146	2	1	1	4	8	4	1	2	2	6	..
Brit. I.	414	2	3	1	2	2	4	15	13	11	5	4
Brit. stmrs.	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Ger. W.	24	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	..
Ger. I.	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Fren. W.	10	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..
Fren. I.	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norw'g'n W.	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Ital. W.	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rus. W.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

Of the large fleets it appears that the American wood had the fewest accidents, the most infrequent perils, and the smallest number of lost ships. The American total losses—wrecked, missing, and abandoned—were eight-and-a-half tenths (0.0085) of 1 per cent of the number composing the fleet; British iron was (0.0145) six-tenths of 1 per cent more; and British wood was (0.028) one and nine-and-a-half tenths greater than American wood. Including the iron steamers the British iron losses were about double the proportion of American, though only half of British wood. With regard to ships in peril, the difference in favor of American fleets is still greater. Including those in distress, sprung a leak, jettisoned, and decks swept in one list, the proportion of American is (02.1) two and one-tenth per cent; of British iron (05.55) five and fifty-five hundredths per cent; and of British wood (11.6), eleven and six-tenths per cent. What have the Democratic and free-trade defamers of American tonnage to say to these facts?

SUPERIORITY OF WOOD.

When all the accidents, perils, and losses are considered the conclusion is irresistible that, on the average, as generally loaded and sailed, American ships of wood excel British ships of iron in every element of performance at sea, and just as truly in every element of economy ashore. This being the settled judgment of American owners and masters, well founded on experience and observation, it is no wonder they cling to the wooden ship. Of this, their preference, let sycophantic admirers of Great Britain take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

WASTE OF PROPERTY AT SEA.

As respects the proportionate waste of property by losses to ship, cargo, and freight of the different fleets for two years the following table will exhibit the comparable amounts under proper heads:

Description of vessel.	*No. of ships.*	LOSSES OF PROPERTY. *Ship*	*Cargo.*	*Freight.*	*Total.*
Am. wood.	237	$147,300	$237,566	$ 47,300	$ 432,166
Am. iron.	3				
Brit. wood.	146	247,167	312,445	89,748	649,360
Brit. iron.	414	379,200	509,477	128,441	1,017,118
Brit. stmrs	8	240,000	95,726	34,586	370,312
Ger. wood.	24	6,250	7,918		14,168
Ger. iron.	25	1,250			1,250
French w'd	10	41,280	65,624	21,988	128,892
Fr. iron.	4				
Nor. wood	13				
Ital. wood.	5	20,000	35,000	12,000	67,000
Rus. wood	1	2,000			2,000

There is nothing like a test of dollars and cents to cut down commercial conceit and correct our impressions of intrinsic value. Underwriters sometimes publish statements of losses at sea in connection with amount of premiums received, intended to show whether they should charge more or less for insurance against such losses or damages as it is their business to make good. But as underwriters only insure against losses or damages above a certain filed percentage of value covered by the policy such statements come far short of a foundation for a just conclusion as to the merits of different ships or ship-building material in point of practical economy. To decide this question rightly, the performance at sea and all the expense of the wear and tear of the voyage is of the first importance to consider. The cost of wear and tear and minor accidents never get into insurance statements. A ship is a machine. What it has cost to build it is of much less consequence to the owner than what it will cost to run it and keep it in good order. The cost of a ship may be high or low, but its value for work is the true criterion for its economy. This value the figures of the economist cannot reach except from the record of performance. In the lore of learned "economy" such records are unknown.

In the foregoing statement the value of ships lost, or amount of damages to hull or cargo, where not accurately known, is fairly and expertly estimated from reports. Partial losses, so far as published, are taken from underwriters' statements. The value of cargoes and freights are known. Wood and iron vessels are appraised at equal value. Iron ships cost the most, but the table would seem to show, by the number and amount of losses, that they are worth the least.

ECONOMICAL INFERIORITY OF IRON.

If one inquiring merchant owned the ships of all the fleets and carried no insurance he might wish to know whether those of iron or of wood inherited the greater peril per ton and what it was worth, on the average, to insure against the entire losses of property, including wear and tear at sea and the earnings for the broken voyages. Dividing the aggregate amount of losses of each fleet by its total tonnage he would find the peril per ton on the average ship as set forth in the following table, in which also is listed the number of lives lost by total wrecks:

Description of Vessel.	*Each Fleet, No.*	*Peril per ton,* $	C.	M.	*Lives lost, No.*
American, wood	237	1	14	8	...
American, iron	3	..	..	..	...
British, wood	146	3	54	4	18
British, iron	414	1	93	3	68
British, steamers	8	27	34	8	25
German, wood	24	0	54	0	...
German, iron	25	0	05	1	...
French, wood	10	18	23	3	15
French, iron	4	..	..	..	...
Norwegian wood	13	..	..	..	...
Italian, wood	5	16	49	4	...
Russian, wood	1	1	46	6	...
Total	890				126

Here it is seen that of the large fleets the American wood stands at the head at $1.14.8 per ton, the British iron at $1.93.3 per ton, and the British wood at $3.54.4 per ton. Of the smaller fleets having accidents the German shows the best. The fleets without mishaps may have been too small to develop a list. The British iron steamers, the French and Italian wood, make a bad showing indeed. The British wood appears decidedly inferior to British iron. If American wood was no better than British, French, and Italian, according to the indications of the table, there would seem to be good reason for "substituting iron for wood"—in Europe—as we hear so much from the thoughtless and uninformed should be done in the United States. And, doubtless, some enlightened minds may be surprised to learn such was the redeeming excellence of the American wood fleet, that, putting all the wood in one fleet and all the iron in another, the peril per ton was less for the wood than for the iron. Thus, there were 609,049 tons of wood and 578,048 tons (register) of iron in all the fleets. The aggregate loss of property on the wood was $1,293,586, and on the iron $1,388,680. Consequently the peril per ton upon the wood fleet was $2,124, and upon the iron fleet $2,402. In other words, the peril of the iron fleet was 13 per cent greater than the peril of the wood fleet, inferior as the British, French, and Italian portion of it appeared, and superior as the American, German, and French portion of the iron fleet would seem to be. And, finally, in the case of the larger fleets under comparison, it was worth 208 per cent more, as an owner, to insure the British wood and 68 per cent more to insure the British iron than the American wood fleet against all the losses of every sort at sea. But, in the face of such facts, ever since the unavoidable adoption of iron, the British Lloyds have enforced a policy of charging higher insurance rates on wood than iron, both for hulls and cargoes, without distinction of flag. In this way they protect the British build of ship, damage the style of vessel of most advantage to the United States, and lay the world of wood under tribute to the "iron kingdom."

GREATER FATALITY OF IRON.

For the sake of humanity, with regard to the greater risk of life in navigating iron than wood vessels, the manifestations of the above table must not pass unheeded. One-half of the total losses of iron ships were those described as "missing"—"all hands lost"! Only one-quarter of the wooden "lost" shared this, the saddest rate that can befall a ship and her crew of souls; and of these one was British and the other French. By fatal disasters to eight wood ships the lives lost numbered thirty-three—none American. By similar disasters to seven iron ships, the lives lost numbered ninety-three—all British. The British and French loaded the most to the ton register—all the lives lost by wrecks were British and French! This is not the record of a few vessels, or of one or two extraordinary voyages, but is an experience spread over two years of time, relating to 890 vessels—454 of iron and 436 of wood, the latter constituting over 51 per cent of the tonnage. From the wrecks of the wood ships the greater number of the lives were saved; from the wrecks of the iron ships the greater number of the lives were lost! Such is the general rule the world over.

WHAT HAS BEEN SHOWN.

It has now been shown, by such an array of proof as was never before brought to the exposition of the subject, that American ships have no superiors in the California trade to Europe, nor, indeed, in any other. Taken as a fleet, they excel, in size, capacity, value of cargo, economy of freight, safe delivery, speed, efficiency in skillful navigation, escape from disasters, preservation from loss, both of life and property, and in reducing to a minimum the perils of the sea. What could we have more or better by giving up wood shipbuilding and depending upon Great Britain for iron tonnage? Manifestly, we would not have a superior fleet, nor one of less first cost. Would we thereby secure protection for the employment of our ships? Could we any the better obtain living freights, in our own ports even! Not a bit of protection or advantage would we find. Our iron ships would have to wait till British vessels were first engaged at higher rates, or accept "private terms," just as our wood ships now do, so long as foreign merchants and underwriters are permitted to control the carrying trade just as they fancy. There is not a single advantage to be gained, but several to be lost, by substituting foreign iron for American-built wood sailing ships in American commerce. The problem of the American ship is one of protection, not one of material. It is most disgraceful to our Government that the only inferiority of our sailing ships arises from want of protection to their American character—to the flag of the Union. Let but the flag be changed for the Union Jack of Britain and better freights with more frequent engagements will follow. For the want of protection in some of the various ways practicable our vessels do not have fair play. They have not an equal footing to compete upon, and our commercial interests will necessarily suffer until this footing is supplied, were our ships built of bronze to endure forever. We have now a better average sailing-ship than is built of iron in Great Britain; and we have better metal than the British for shipbuilding, when it becomes best to use it. But, so far as iron sailing-ships under our flag have been put upon the foreign freight-market for charter, whether built in Great Britain or the United States, it has been found that they do not command equal rates with ships under the British flag. The complaint of American commerce, therefore, does not indicate the remedy of "free ships." This is the panacea of free-traders, who upon principle would not protect our ships if they were built of gold. Because protection is needed this class joins our enemies at every vantage point—in the daily press, in Congress, in political platforms—and everywhere traduce the character of our ships, of which they are profoundly ignorant, libel and abuse our shipbuilders, of whom they only know the names of one or two, and display true American spirit—in nothing concerning commerce and the honor of the National flag at sea.

WILLIAM W. BATES.

PAPER-MAKING.

It is claimed that England and France can make a better grade of fine paper than this country on account of the quality of the water, which is here injured for paper-making by frequent changes in temperature. Acting upon this idea experiments are about to be made in Florida, where the temperature is more equable. If successful, it is said a large mill, especially for the manufacture of finer grades of stock, will be built there by Massachusetts capitalists.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Two Storms—How a Philosophical Irishman Secured a Seat in a Railway-Car.

A Cure for Hiccough—The Fat Man and the Philanthropic Little Gentleman.

The Briggs Who Ate the Old Seaman's Wife—A Judgmatic and Imitatious Animal.

Two Storms.

Long-rolling surges of a falling sea,
Smiting the sheer cliffs of an unknown shore,
And by a jagged rock, swaying helplessly,
A mast with broken cordage—nothing more.

Swift-falling flakes of a dark, dreary storm;
He opens with uncertain hand his door;
Two o'clock a. m.; he sees the white form
Of waiting wife—we need to tell no more.
—*Somerville Journal.*

He Got a Seat.

There were a number of parlor-cars and two ordinary passenger-coaches on a train which left New York for Philadelphia at 7 o'clock a few nights ago. Every seat in the passenger-coaches was occupied in one way and another when the last boat arrived from New York. Among the people who came at the last moment was a fiery and untamed-looking Irishman, whose face was fringed with a wealth of écru hair. He walked through the smoking-car, found every seat occupied by two men, and then burst into the next car impetuously. The air at once became redolent of rum. He cast his eye up and down on either side of the car and saw that every seat was occupied by parcels, luggage, feet, or the sprawling forms of passengers. One or two of the seats had been turned, and one gray-haired man, who had a specially lank complement of legs, succeeded in occupying two benches by dint of stretching himself out like an octopus, and ingeniously filling in the spaces not occupied by himself on the two benches with bits of luggage. The Irishman directed toward him a glare of unusual ferocity. He walked the long length of the car twice, but the passengers carefully avoided his gaze. Apparently they were all sleeping serenely. Then he leaned against the door and carelessly placed his hand on the stove. He removed the hand, walked to the other end of the car, and washed his hands carelessly with water from the ice-tank. The train was now speeding across the Jersey meadows. Still, no one offered to share his seat with the latest arrival, and the Irishman went back and leaned against the door once more. Finally he raised his voice so that it could be heard a considerable distance into the next car and remarked, with an air of philosophical observation:

"People don't seem to realize that this here is second-class. It is just the same, and the first-class cars are in the rear. The second-class chumps which is now occupying the sates puts on twice as many lugs as the first-class ladies and gintlemen behind us. That is because they are not first-class ladies and gintlemen themselves, but simply second-class chumps."

A silence of several minutes followed this speech, which was finally broken by two or three men moving toward the corners of their seats and placing their bags and satchels on the floor. Then the voice of the man in the rear rose again above the hum of the wheels.

"There is no hog like an old hog," he remarked, sententiously. "A man would think that a gray beard and bald head would go along with wisdom and experience, but it ain't always the case. There is bald-headed men in this world who wouldn't give a man a lift to save their sowls, though their own business may be saving sowls. Any bald-headed man with a gray beard who will wear a preacher's clothes and occupy four seats in a second-class car, while workingmen are standin' up, is a large, fat, bevel-edged hog."

The gray-haired man who occupied the two benches and who wore the habiliments of a clergyman rose here, looking very red in the face, and hurried forward into the smoking-car. A moment later he came back, followed by the brakeman, who wore the usual easy-going, nonchalant, and blasé expression of a man of his calling.

"This man," sputtered the clergyman, angrily, pointing to the red-headed Irishman, "has been indulging in the grossest sort of personal abuse toward the passengers in this car, directing the bulk of it toward me."

The brakeman dived down into the inner recesses of his clothes, produced a paper of tobacco, partook thereof generously, and said pleasantly to the man in the red whiskers:

"What's up, Irish?"

"I was making a few general remarks about the hogs that travel on this road and occupy four seats when they only have a right to occupy one."

"Who does it?"

"Your frind, the praist there."

The brakeman glanced down, turned the forward seat back into its proper form, tossed the clergyman's bundles on the rear seat, and then said to that gentleman:

"You're traveling on a free pass, anyhow, aren't you? Yes? Now, you behave yourself just exactly as if you were paying your fare, will you? That's all the road asks of you."—*New York Sun.*

A Cure for Hiccough.

"Hiccough!" The sound came from a very fat man in a big fur-lined overcoat, and it issued from the folds of his fat throat with such force that nearly every one in the elevated train looked around. The fat man calmly gazed out of the window and complacently picked his teeth.

"Hiccough!" Again it rang through the car, and again the fat man became the focus of all eyes. This time a little boy across the way snickered out loud, and a little girl on the opposit seat put her hands before her morth and "tee-hee'd" with such enjoyment that the fat man's face grew red with embarrassment.

"Hiccough! hiccough!" Two came in succession here, and the big coat fairly shook. Nearly all the passengers were smiling now, except one stern-faced old lady, who gave him a crushing look over her gold-rimmed spectacles.

Unnoticed by all, a benevolent-looking little man sat a few seats behind the unfortunate fat man. Any one could see that he was just the sort of man who would go several blocks out of his way to accommodate a stranger, or, if asked a question about a street, would glibly roll off the topography of half of New York; or that he knew all signs, and cures, and remedies for all common ailments. It was easy to see, too, that he was thinking of the ways in which hiccough could be cured, and a few minutes later all were conscious that the method he had selected was to scare it out of the victim. The fat man was still hiccoughing as the little man, with a smile on his face, stealthily crept up behind him, and, just as he saw the fat man's throat trembling for another explosion he brought both hands down on his shoulders and shouted:

"Shoo!"

At that instant the car checked up suddenly and the little man fell forward until he looked as if he were swimming in the big man's hat. Up sprang the big man with a roar.

"O, I didn't mean that, really," exclaimed the little philanthropist, but, catching sight of the distorted features of his victim, he turned and fled to the door, which the brakeman was just opening. But the fat man was nimble, and he caught his benefactor with a big square-toed boot. "Eighty-six," shouted the brakeman, with lowered head; but his cry was cut short as the little man straddled his back and fell in a heap on the other side, where he picked himself up and fled through the car. The fat man took his seat. The hiccough was cured, but, seated in the last seat of the hindmost car, the little philanthropist did not wear that look of triumph and satisfaction which is presumed to follow the success of a cherished aim.—*New York Times.*

An Imitatious Animal.

Mr. Luke Prior of Alabama is noted for his great natural sense and his original English. "I see," said he to a group of fellow-members, "that Senator Hampton has been telling about a cow he owns that can talk, and Senator Vest tells about a dog that can black boots and imitate a Methodist exhorter. Now, I have a mule on my farm near Opelika which is certainly a judgmatic creature. He is an onery-looking cuss, but, as I said, very judgmatic. I must say he is the most imitatious animal I ever see. He is even more imitatious than the monkey. The mule's favorit amusement is to go in swimming with the boys, and—would you believe it?—he can swim on his back and dive head-foremost like a fish. Yes, sir; he has dived at least thirty feet, and come up with his head all over mud. The mule is so imitatious that he can counterfeit almost any wind instrument. There's a ferryman near my place who has shot at him several times. The ferryman has a horn on the opposit side of the river for passengers to blow as a signal when they want to come over. The mule got onto the racket, and, whenever he gets a chance, he goes down to the ferry and brays just like a horn a-blowing. On foggy days the ferryman can't see across the river, and he don't know whether it's the mule or a traveler. He told me the other day that last year he had pulled his boat over sixty times to answer that 'd—d long-eared mule,' as he put it. On my farm I had a large bell, with rope attached, to ring up the hands at daybreak. An old colored man used to attend to this duty, but one night about two years ago he suddenly died. Next morning everybody was astonished to hear the bell ringing at the usual hour. I went out to see who was ringing it, and, gentlemen, I hope I may never get back to Alabama if it wasn't that mule! Yes, sir; and that mule has been ringing that bell ever since at daybreak every morning. Not only this, but he canters down between the negro cabins, just as the old man used to do, to see that everybody gets out on time. The old man had a way of kicking on the door of a hand who did not move out brisk, and one morning the mule followed his example. In a certain cabin there was a very lazy colored family that never stirred until everybody else was at work. Just at daybreak the mule backed up to the front door and gave a kick with both feet that sent the whole family through the back window. The mule didn't know it, however, and he kept on kicking. The next day it took four carpenters to put that cabin together. Gentlemen, as I remarked before, that mule's the most judgmatic and imitatious animal I ever see."—*Washington Republican.*

His Name Was Briggs.

"Captain!" he called, as the old seaman was about to disappear in a ferry-dock saloon, "hold on a second. My name is Briggs."

"Briggs, eh!" repeated the old man. "Are you the Briggs who beat me out of a silver mine in Colorado?"

"No, sir."

"You ain't the Briggs I had a fight with in Chicago and bit his ear off?"

"O, no; my ears are still with me."

"Briggs, eh! You can't be the Briggs I threw off the dock in Buffalo and drowned?"

"No, sir."

"Nor the Briggs who went to State's Prison in Canada for robbing me?"

"None of these men, Captain. I am the Briggs who was wrecked with you on the schooner Mary Jane, off Point Au Pelee, in 1860. You and I and your wife got away in the small boat, you remember?"

"O, yes. And we drifted about for a week?"

"Exactly, and were finally compelled to kill your wife and eat her."

"That's it—that's it. So you are that Briggs, eh?"

"I am."

"Well, I'm powerful glad to see you. I'd forgotten all about our eating up my wife, and it was only the other day I told some of the boys she ran away to Canada with my mate and took $200 of my money with her. Come inside, Mr. Briggs. Having done the poor woman an injustice, I want to make all due amends. I'll tell the boys about the wreck, and then you chime in with how we ate my wife. They are a pretty hard crowd, Mr. Briggs, and if you say we ate her raw, and I happen to make a slip and declare that we made her into pot-pie, they'll catch on and call the whole thing a lie. Now, then, let's go slow. It was the Mary Jane—we escaped in a boat—we ate my wife—we suffered untold miseries—we were finally picked up raving mad. All right, Mr. Briggs—and we ate her raw—no pot-pie, remember!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Brief Comicalities.

Father—"I never imagined that your studies would cost me so much money." Student—"Yes, and I don't study much, either."—*Fliegende Blatter.*

"Just to think," said a poor fellow who lay on a bran-box dying, "that I was kicked by the worst-looking horse in the stable. Those blooded horses had every opportunity that a liberal man could give, and yet they held back and allowed that old bone-yard to kick the life out of me. Ah! gentlemen, it is sad to be killed by an ordinary horse."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

A countryman, who is camping with his wagon and team in the suburbs of Austin, missed one of his horses. "Why don't you apply to the police?" suggested a city friend. "Do you think *they* stole him?" was the innocent response.—*Texas Siftings.*

Cold is itself a great contractor, but anybody can contract a cold.

A Swedish scientist claims to have discovered a method of extracting alcohol from sea-water. As Shakspeare says, he intends to call spirits from the vasty deep.

Some one says: "No thoroughly-occupied man was ever miserable." We don't know about that. A flea up the trousers-leg can keep a man very busy and very miserable.

A Croton milkman is named Kaliiko. He makes a first-class morning rapper.

An Irishman telling what he called an excellent story, a gentleman observed that he had read it in a book several years ago. "Confound those ancients!" said the Irishman; "they are always stealing one's good thoughts."

A prominent lumberman has had his coat of arms painted on the panels of his carriage, with the Latin motto "Vidi," which by interpretation is, "I saw."

"I am surprised, John," said an old lady when she found the butler helping himself to some of the finest old port. "So am I, ma'am. I thought you had gone out," was the reply.

A gentleman was one day relating to a Quaker a tale of deep distress, and concluded by saying, "I could not but feel for him." "Verily, friend," replied the Quaker, "thou didst right in that thou didst feel for thy neighbor; but didst thou feel in the right place; didst thou feel in thy pocket?"

"Yes," he said, "I was absolutely astonished when Mr. Goneworth asked me to go and take a drink. Why, it so astonished me that I utterly lost my presence of mind. I declined, sir!"

Lieutenant—"There is nothing like presence of mind. One day in battle a soldier near me had four of his teeth knocked in by a rifle ball which would have surely passed through his spinal column and killed him had he not, with rare presence of mind, quickly swallowed the ball."—*Fliegende Blatter.*

A JURYMAN'S EXPERIENCE.

Some Caustic Observations on Courts and Lawyers.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As one of a panel of thirty citizens and voters recently drafted into the unwilling service of Cook County for duty as petit juror in her courts, and having received a slip of paper or certificate calling for the munificent sum of $12 for two weeks' enforced attendance, I feel so extremely grateful for the enormous pay and honor of the thing as to be willing to give the public the benefit of my experience and observation in the court and jury rooms.

In the first place, let me commend the almost Roman rigidity and firmness with which the blunt but pleasant Judge rejected all special pleas and excuses of those eager to be freed from the irksome, ill-paid task of juror. No business, however pressing, should relieve the juror, so the Judge expressed it, from the obligation, at some time in his life, of performing his duty as an American citizen.

Of course jurors are punctual, for men who never in their lives before kept an engagement to the minute, would now, with fear of the law and its fine of $10 to $200 for contempt before their eyes, outrun time itself that they might hear the clerk's three raps or "Call the jury." As courts never die or wind up their business time is no object with them, and the loss of an hour or two is of no great consequence to the Judge or bar. Judges are opposed on principle to holding court and working Saturdays and other days, no matter how crowded the dockets. No well-regulated court, if she knows herself, will work more than four or five hours a day. About two hours in the morning and two in the afternoon, with about two hours' nooning, is about as much as the Judge and bar can stand, and the Judge stands the brunt of that, for the lawyers almost tire the life out of the Judge—who is constantly irritated by them and compelled to ever prod and whip them into the traces in order to make them draw the car of justice at all. At the very outset in the morning when he mounts the bench the attorneys will deluge "his honor" with all sorts of motions to do this and that, acting for the world like a parcel of boys who had their feet entangled in a net or trap and didn't know how to get out. One fledgling lawyer with pompous mien will tell the venerable Judge what the latter knew as a fundamental maxim forty years ago; another bald-headed, brazen limb of legal lore will, with clenched fist, try to browbeat and bulldoze the Judge to yield or grant a point, and so on it goes for an hour every day in the week—precious time of the Judge and thirty idle jurymen being wasted day after day in order that the Judge may instruct a few blundering lawyers how to do their business over again or as it should be done.

It seems to me a great mistake to use up and squander the time when hundreds of jurymen in the several courts are waiting on pay—large in the aggregate—and scores of witnesses anxious to get home are in attendance to listen to the technical motions and squabbling of a few lawyers. Why cannot the informalities in pleas and writs be corrected by the clerk or some referee of the court, and another time, as Saturday, or before or after court, be set for hearing and determining motions. Thus much valuable time would be saved to the court for clearing its overcrowded, groaning dockets. Were the clerk of court versed in the law as he should be, and not a politician, many cases would not be filed at all, and those filed would be in proper shape when brought up for consideration by Judge or jury. To show the slipshod manner of the practice and how lawyers go off half-cocked, I was impaneled in a case which had been filed over a year, each lawyer had made his opening statement, and the plaintiff's lawyer had begun to examine his witness when the Judge looked up the law and told the attorney that he had mistaken his remedy, and thereupon the jury was discharged—a sense of goneness, humiliation, and disgrace pervading the entire court-room. But what is the loss of half a day to courts which never die and never get all their cases disposed of! What was the need of calling a jury in such a case as that, when neither court nor bar was certain of the law or proper remedy? What is the use of calling juries in the majority of cases, or in any cases involving the collection of debts? Even the clerks of court admit that juries are unnecessary in most cases, and should only be allowed in criminal practice or in civil cases at the expense of one or both parties. The civil-case jury-system must cost the county from $50,000 to $100,000 per annum, to say nothing of the loss of time in impaneling, listening to long-winded speeches, and rendering verdicts. Most of the cases which come before juries would be decided as well and in much less time by the court. Never will our civil dockets be kept clean on a business basis until the jury system is abolished or largely curtailed. But, whether the jury system be retained or not, I am convinced that the Judge or jury only should examine witnesses. Lawyers are partial and one-sided in their examination, the supreme effort of each side being to prevent the *whole* truth from reaching the jury. No words in the English language are more familiar to the average attorney than "I object," "I except," to the truth which the witness is about to tell. The jury note this agonizing dread of the vinegar-faced attorney who is ever objecting to some truth which they want to hear, and inwardly say, "That lawyer has a bad case." It may safely be maintained that when the lawyers on each side are of this character only one-third of the whole truth reaches the jury unless the witness shall have uttered it before the lawyer can stop him; then the effect has been produced. What a burlesque and travesty on justice that each set of lawyers should be allowed to check and rebuke a witness who is honestly trying to tell the truth to a jury sworn to hear and heed the whole truth. It is surprising how much truth is stifled, smothered, and killed in our courts of justice through the agency of rival lawyers. Now, were these cases submitted to the court, the Judge, from an innate sense of justice, would insist on knowing for his own guidance all that the witness could tell him, and the witness, free from the harassing and insulting questions and rebukes of lawyers, would in a natural manner reveal the whole truth. It is amazing what liberties the average lawyer takes with the rights and feelings of a witness or party, plaintiff or defendant, under the so-called protection of the court. Lawyers, born cowards on the streets, are as brave as lions in the court-room with the characters and feelings of others. Many a slanderous, foul-mouthed insult has been buried at a defenseless witness who dare not even open his mouth in self-defense for fear of fine or imprisonment. Were the same words uttered on the street the insulted witness would be justified in collaring and beating, if not killing, the offending lawyer. This is one of the greatest, if not the greatest, abuse in our so-called courts of justice. The court vaults and records are full of pleas drawn up by lawyers libeling their fellow-men, and slander of the most villainous kind is daily uttered by lawyers under the silent sanction if not protection of the judge. No lawyer can be held for slander or libel, however insulting, uttered in court, as he is considered a part of the court, the great tribunal of justice. Nowhere in Europe would a lawyer be allowed to insult a witness or opposing party with the same freedom and immunity as in this land of freedom.

The freedom of speech in the court-room is carried so far that members of the bar will even slur at the knowledge and opinions of the Judge who will stop to take them to task for speaking so disrespectfully. During the last two weeks I have seen lawyers come almost to blows. One set of lawyers gave the other the lie and had to be rebuked by the Judge. Another set disgraced themselves by calling each other the associates of pimps, thieves, and other disreputable characters. This is historical, I am sorry to say. Lawyers make another mistake—they give too much taffy and too much gab to the jury. Juries are more intelligent than they used to be, and more independent. Too little taffy won't go round, and too much sickens and disgusts them. Jurymen do not care to be told what is the truth when they have heard for themselves all the truth which the objecting lawyer addressing them allowed the witnesses to tell. Most jurymen have made up their minds when the evidence is all in, and it takes a very clear-headed and persuasive lawyer to change the earlier impressions. The majority of lawyers injure or ruin their client's cause and do him positive injury by making too long and too prosy speeches to the jury. I could name at least three lawyers who lost their cases, as I ascertained from the jurymen themselves, by dry, long-winded speeches which tired the jury to death. One juryman, in righteous anger, rose from his box and begged the court to stop the lawyer who was prejudicing them by his tiresome speech against his client.

X.

MANAGEMENT OF DIPHTHERIA.

Seasonable Suggestions—Treatment During the Prevalence of the Disease and When the Patient Is Convalescent.

The Sanitary Engineer: There are many cases in which at first a skilled physician cannot say positively whether it is contagious diphtheria or a simple non-specific inflammation with which he has to deal, and this uncertainty may continue for a considerable time. If Dr. Jacobi's views are correct, and he is certainly very high authority on this subject, diphtheria may exist, especially in the adult, in a chronic form, not greatly disturbing the health, or at all events not preventing the person so affected from going about and performing his or her usual duties, and yet making the secretions from such person capable of conveying the disease.

The precautions to be taken in the management of a well-marked case of diphtheria are, or should be, generally known; they have been published as circulars by many health boards, and through the secular and medical press, and may be summed up as follows: Isolate the patient in an airy room having the least possible amount of furniture, especially that which is upholstered, and having no carpet or curtains. Disinfect all excretions and secretions, and especially those from the throat, nose, and mouth, and all articles soiled by them, promptly, while they are yet moist, and thoroughly. Use clean, soft rags for receiving the discharge from the nose and mouth, and burn them as fast as soiled. If other articles are soiled use solutions of chloride of zinc or bichloride of mercury, under the instructions of the physician. Be especially careful as regards toys, pencils, or other articles which may be given the child for its amusement, of the articles used in giving it food or drink, and of the remnants of such food or drink. Everything that has touched the patient's lips, or that has been touched by anything that has touched the patient's lips, is dangerous.

When convalescence has set in do not yield too soon to the importunities of the patient to be allowed to see his friends or to go out, nor to your own feelings of weariness at the long-continued confinement. Above all things do not, under the excuse of giving change of air and scene, send him off to some other place to complete his recovery; you might send dynamite about the country with scarcely more risk. Do not send the child back to school in less than six weeks after the attack; about two weeks after you are satisfied that he is entirely well is a very good rule.

If the little life is not strong enough to withstand the attack, and is cut short, do not in your grief forget the danger to other lives which the house and its contents may yet cause. Do not allow sympathizing friends and playmates to enter; do not have any funeral ceremonies in the house; treat the sick-room and its contents as being dangerously infected.

In mild and doubtful cases follow the plan above indicated as nearly as you can, and be sure that all your care and patience will be needed if you wish to obtain security for other members of the family and for friends.

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FONETIC ALFABETS.

A Letter from a Correspondent Who Sees Its Virtues.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—[Editor of the N. Y. *Evening Post*.]—*Sir:* In your notice of a recent buletin of the Speling Reform Asociation, the "new types" recommended by that asociation are referd to in a way which may convey the impresion that they conflict with new types proposed by German reformers for their own alfabet, and that, in general, the American asociation does not aim at "international unity." This impresion is eroneous.

The importance of making the proposed revision of the Roman alfabet international is fuly recognized by the leaders of the movement in this country. Among the eight fundamental principles of speling reform set forth in 1876 by the American Filological Asociation, and adopted by the Speling Reform Asociation, is the folowing:

"The Roman alfabet is so widely and firmly establisht in use among the leading civilized nations that it cannot be displaced; in adapting it to improved use for English the eforts of scholars shud be directed towards its use with uniformity *and in conformity with other nations.*"

In pursuance of this declaration the Filological Asociation devised and the Speling Reform Asociation has accepted a form of the Roman alfabet "adapted to improved use for English." It is simply the Roman alfabet made uniform and adequate. The vowels, and as far as possible the consonants, ar givn their "Roman values"; that is, they hav their Latin, Old English, and present Continental powers, and ar therefore as nearly "international" as leters intended to be used by diferent nations not yet *international* can wel be made.

The Speling Reform Asociation does not expect that this "fonetic" alfabet, or any other that can now be devised, wil cum into general use in this generation. The transition must be gradual; we want to make it regular and progresiv. As a guide for progresiv changes, as a standard of reference for dictionaries and textbooks, a fonetic alfabet is indespensable *now*. It need not be final. It need not be at once thuroly international. It is vain to look for such perfections now. It is enuf if the proposed improvements of the alfabet bring it *near* the desired international and final form—so near that when the final form is setled, no important rechanges shal be necesary. This is the claim which may be made for the fonetic alfabet of the Speling Reform Asociation.

As to the "new caracters" recomended, they ar only thre in number. One of them is not "new" at al, being simply the old form of the first leter of the alfabet (Italic *a* made upright, like d or q without the projecting stem), used with its Old-English and present continental power (*a* in *father*). The German reformers hav adopted precisely the same form, with precisely the same power. It is in fact the angular German *a*, made round and Roman.

The other two new caracters ar modified forms of o and u, for the vowels in *not* and *but*. As these sounds do not exist in German, the German reformers hav not felt cald upon to provide signs for them. There is, therefore, no conflict or confusion, so far as new vowel signs ar concernd.

Our asociation has not formaly recomended any new consonant signs. It retains, for the present, the comon digrafs. When new signs are chosn they wil no dout be chosen with a vew to international unity.

There ar, of corse, a great many "fonetic" alfabets, containing a great many new signs (and wonders), but I trust the public wil not lay them al at the door of the Speling Reform Asociation. Lay one of them there—our own (an il-favored thing, perhaps, but our own). Lay the next best two or thre at the side door if you like, but take—oh, take—the rest away, that so fearfuly ar made. C. P. G. S.

THE DECAY OF IRISH HUMOR.

The following passages are taken from an article which appeared in a recent issue of the London *Spectator:*

The above heading was suggested by a friend as the subject of a paper some months back, but it was not until much time had elapsed, and not a little reflection had been devoted to the matter, that we felt ourselves constrained to admit its unwelcome truth. For to acknowledge that Irish humor is on the wane is a serious admission at the present day, when we are suffering from an undoubted dearth of that commodity on this side of the Channel; when laughter has been effectually quenched at St. Stephen's; when our interest in the best comic paper is almost entirely centered in the illustrations, and not the text; and when we have grown to be strangely dependent upon America for light reading of all sorts. Where, then, in these latter days are we to look for native humorists? Not in the ranks of Irish politicians surely, for the Irish political fanatic is anything but a comic personage, and the whole course of the Nationalist agitation has been unredeemed by any humorous passage. There are no Boyle Roches, or O'Connells, or Dowses, or even O'Gormans, to be found amongst the followers of Mr. Parnell. The cold, impassive address of their leader, utterly un-Irish in its character, and, perhaps, only the more effective on that account, has infected them all. Mr. O'Donnell has now and then let fly a sardonic shaft; but Mr. Justin McCarthy reserves his graceful pleasantry for the pages of his novels, save on one occasion when Mr. Gladstone pounced down on a "bull" of preternatural magnitude. Acrimony, virulence, and powers of invective—these are abundantly displayed by Messrs. Sexton, Healy, and O'Brien; but as for humor, there is none of it. If we turn from politics to literature, we shall find much the same state of things prevailing. Irishmen are remarkably successful as journalists, but the prizes of that profession draw them away from their own country; their lives are spent amid other surroundings, less favorable to the development of their characteristic humor, which encourage their facile wits to waste themselves in mere overproduction. Some of the very best specimens of recent Irish verse are to be found in the pages of *Kottabos*, a magazine supported by the members of Trinity College, Dublin. But although it is hardly a good sign that the best work of this kind should flourish under academic patronage, we have been sincerely grieved to learn that *Kottabos* is no more, and the goodly company of Kottabistæ finally disbanded. A more serious cause of decay of late years has been the emigration which is slowly draining certain districts of the South and West of the cream of their population. In some parts of Kerry it is well-nigh impossible to get young and vigorous laborers; and the national game of "hurly" has completely died out in consequence of the dearth of able-bodied players. We regard this as a serious loss, for though matches between the teams of rival villages often led to subsequent "ructions," the game was a fine one and a good outlet for the excitable side of the Celtic character, which now finds a far less healthy field for expansion. All attempts to teach the peasants cricket have failed. Though fine athletes and unsurpassed jumpers, they lacked the coolness, the patience, and faculty of coöperating so essential to success in cricket. From this absence of vigorous youth there results a dearth of "play-boys"—i. e., jokers, merry fellows—which is not likely to be remedied in this generation. The Irish peasantry, it should be remarked, do not sing Moore's Irish melodies, with few exceptions, in spite of the charm of the air to which the words are wedded, which is an adequate proof, if any were wanted, that he has no claim to be considered a national poet. Few readers realize that by far his finest work is in the domain of satire, on which his title to immortality is far more securely based than on his erotic dactyls. Nor do the peasants, as a rule, know much of Lover, whose amusing ballads have a great and well-merited popularity in the middle and upper classes. Irish humor is not dead yet, but it is decaying or dormant; and if ever, in spite of the malign influence of the Gulf Stream, and the Nationalist party, and a sense of their past wrongs, and race-hatred, and half-a-dozen other drawbacks, Ireland should recover her sanity and grow prosperous and contented, then, and not till then, may we expect to see her sons grow merry as well as wise—unless, indeed, their sense of humor is entirely improved out of them in the process.

PAINLESS KILLING OF ANIMALS.

Speaking of Dr. Richardson's process for the painless killing of animals the London *Lancet* says that science scores in it a magnificent success; it gives inferior creation a blessing it dare not give to man—painless death. The agent, which has been used successfully with 6,000 dogs, is carbonic oxide passed at summer heat over a mixture of chloroform and bisulphide of carbon into a lethal chamber. The method has been used successfully with sheep, and will be applied to larger animals.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States the last two Saturdays were:

	Jan. 17.	Jan. 10.
New York	$79,291,928	$82,201,943
Boston	12,241,590	10,966,877
Chicago	7,055,908	7,999,455
Philadelphia	8,579,638	6,148,146
St. Louis	2,451,480	2,806,242
Baltimore	2,005,717	......
New Orleans	1,624,580	3,148,857

New York exchange was quoted as follows Saturday:

Chicago, 25c discount.
Boston, 33@35c premium.
Cincinnati, 50@75c premium.
St. Louis, 50@75c premium.
New Orleans, $1.00 premium.

The bank clearings last week were considerably smaller than the preceding week, but the falling-off was due largely to the decrease in speculative transactions. Business Saturday was very much embarrassed by the snow-blockade. No mail of any consequence was received from the East, and communication with other quarters was imperfect. The orders from the country for currency were small, and the amount shipped was less than the receipts. Eastern exchange sold freely at 25c discount after some sales had been made at par. Foreign bills were quiet at the following quotations:

	Sixty days.	Demand.
Bankers' sterling, posted rates	482½	486¼
Do actual	481½	485½
Commercial sterling	479½@480¼	483½
Bankers' francs	522½	518¾
Commercial francs	526¼	524⅜
Bankers' marks	94⅜	95⅛
Commercial marks	94⅛	94⅝

The demand for securities was good, and there is a growing disposition to buy the best. The cold shoulder is, however, turned toward all others. Among the sales over the counter were $1,500 United States 4s at 121¾, $1,000 City 4s at 101, $10,000 Cook County 4½s at 104¾, $10,000 City 4½s at 104¾, $4,000 Cook County 7s of 1885 at 100¾, $1,000 Board of Trade 5s at 100¼, and $5,000 Chicago & Northwestern 5s at 102¾. The following were the sales at the Chicago Stock Exchange in the order of which they were made:

$1000 City 7s, 1887......105⅝	$1000 City 4½s, 1900......105
$5,410 West Park 7s, 1890..105⅛	$15 0 City 4s, 1901......102
$6000 do......109	$5000 CM&StP,I&DE7s..119
$1000 C & N W, s f 5s...101⅛	$5000 City Ry 4½s......97½
$1000 do......102⅛	$30 0 do......97½
$11000 City Ry 4½s......97¼	$2000 do......97⅜
$1000 Con Gas 6s......84	$30 0 Con Gas 6s......84
$1000 Cook Co 4½s, 1900..104⅛	$8000 B of T 5s......100¼
$1000 do......105	$3000 Iowa Div 4s......92
$30 0 do......104⅛	$4000 C P & W 5s......94

The weekly New York bank statement certainly gives no evidence of a movement of funds out of the banks for investment. There is another increase in the surplus reserve, which is over $51,000,000. The percentage of reserve to deposit liabilities is above 39. The decrease in loans is not large, nor is that a bad sign just at this time of the year, when it is not to be expected that large engagements will be made for mercantile purposes. The following is the statement in detail:

Loans	$295,337,800	Decrease	$815,800
Specie	98,485,600	Increase	3,308,600
Legal-tenders	41,094,700	Increase	1,315,500
Deposits	353,726,100	Increase	4,478,800
Circulation	11,311,000	Increase	49,000
Reserve	139,580,300	Increase	4,624,100
Reserve required	88,431,525	Increase	1,119,700
Surplus reserve	51,148,775	Increase	3,504,400

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The *Herald* money article says the stock market is very much like Tom Moore's "Dear gazelle," which, he sorrowfully complains, was "sure to die," just when, by process of judicious nursing, it was affording hopeful indications of renewed activity and strength. Since the opening of the year the stock market has been treated to a similar nursing process, with such good results that it was widely believed that permanent convalescence had set in and that any serious setbacks were out of the question. The financial disasters of the last week show that the market is not yet out of danger, though there is no apprehension of its meeting the fate of the unlucky gazelle. In fact, the great surprise is that it should have felt the shock so little, considering the magnitude of the troubles themselves, and the feelings of doubt and apprehension to which they gave rise. The announcement of Thursday, made late in the day, of the failures of John J. Cisco & Sons, bankers, and Oliver Bros. & Phillips, iron manufacturers, created much anxiety as to what would happen upon the opening of the board Friday, and the bulls were prepared for a serious drop in prices if not a stampede. Nothing of the sort, however, occurred, the decline averaging not over two points, and being pretty nearly recovered from before the close of business. Saturday's market was more than firm up to midday, when the bear wreckers, with utter contempt of the law which pretends to punish the spreading of false reports, applied themselves with greater zeal than ever to their nefarious work. The result was a heavy closing, lower prices, and some anxiety as to what the coming week will bring forth. Taking into consideration the series of depressing events which occurred during the week, it must be admitted that values stood up bravely. Not only were there the failures referred to, but there were a heavy break in Houston & Texas Central bonds, a sharp decline in the West Shores and Erie seconds, the backout of the Pennsylvania Railroad from the coal combination, and, perhaps most serious of all, the ruinous "cut" made by the latter corporation in its emigrant rates to the West. This heroic treatment may, however, prove to be a blessing in disguise, as it cannot fail to hasten a settlement of the railroad war.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange:

Description.	High.	Low.	Last Jan. 17	Last Jan. 16
Canada Pacific	41¼	37	38¾	42
Canada Southern	30	30	30	30
Central Pacific	33	32¾	32¾	33¾
C. B. & Q.	117¾	117¼	117⅝	118
Denver & Rio G.	9	9	9	9¼
Del. & Hudson	71	70¾	71	70¾
D., L. & W.	87¼	86¾	86¾	87½
Erie	13¾	13¼	13¼	13¾
Do seconds	55⅜	55	55	55⅝
E. Tenn. & Ga.	3¾	3¾	3¾	......
Illinois Central	119¾	119¼	119¼	119⅝
Jersey Central	36	35¼	35¼	35⅝
Kansas & Texas	16¼	16	16	16
Lake Shore	61¼	60	60⅝	61
Louisville & N.	23½	22¾	23	23⅜
Manhattan Con.	65¼	65¼	65¼	65½
Met. El. bonds	106	106	106	105½
Minn. & St. L. pfd.	25	25	25	25
Morris & E.	120	118	118	119
Missouri Pacific	93¾	93¼	93¼	93½
Nash. & C.	34	34	34	35
N. Y. Central	86¾	85¾	85¾	87¼
N. Y., C. & St. L. pf.	9	8¼	9	......
Nor. & W. pfd.	22½	22	22	......
Nor. Pac.	16¼	16	16	16½
Do pfd.	39¼	38¾	38¾	39¼
Northwestern	89¼	88¾	89	89
Do pfd.	125½	124¾	125	125
Ohio Central	......	......	......	......
O. Transcon.	13¾	13¼	13¼	13¾
Pacific Mail	55¼	55	55	55⅛
P. P. C. Co.	110½	110¼	110	110
Reading	15¾	15¼	15¼	15¼
Rock Island	108	107¾	107¾	107¾
St. L. & San F.	18¼	18¼	18¼	......
St. Paul	73½	72¾	72¾	73¼
St. Paul & O.	25	25	25	25
Do pfd.	86	85	85	86
St. P., M. & M.	85½	*85¼	85¼	85¼
Texas Pacific	12¾	12¼	12¾	12¾
Union Pacific	49	48¾	48¾	49
Wabash pfd	13	13	13	13
W. Shore bonds	35¼	34¾	34¾	36
Western Union	57½	56¾	56¾	56¾

*St. P., M. & M. ex. div. 1¾ per cent quarterly.

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, decrease	$815,800	Deposits, inc	$4,478,800
Specie, increase	3,308,600	Circulation, inc	49,000
Legal tenders, inc	1,315,500	Reserve, inc	3,504,400

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—The week closes with a quiet money market, and the rates of foreign exchange are firm. The banks are discounting mercantile paper for their regular customers who are well backed by deposits at 4@4½ per cent, and miscellaneous paper at 5@6, according to the quality of the security offered. Corporation paper is held at 4@4½ per cent per annum. Call loans with collateral security range at 2½@3 per cent. The savings banks and trust companies are lending money on short time at low rates of interest, with approved security. The note-brokers are doing business at 4½@5 per cent, according to the quality of the paper accepted, and report prime paper in demand. The country banks ask 4½@5 per cent for the general run of local paper, but are not doing much. Money is plentiful and can be obtained at low rates of interest by those who give the required security. Mercantile business is rather quiet, owing to the unsettled weather. The balances between the banks today have been at 1½ per cent. New York funds have been 33c and 35c premium on $1,000. The gross exchanges at the clearing-house today were $12,241,590 and the balances $9,248,179.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were generally quiet Saturday and firm. The wires were very slow, as a consequence of the storm, and receipts were light for the same reason. Hence the trading was chiefly local, and there was little stuff pressing on the market. It was the first day in several weeks that the boys found time to beat the foot tatoo. The local feeling was firm, partly on account of the belief that the storm has been heavy enough to interrupt the movement of produce for several days over large areas, while the expectation of a cut in freight rates eastward tended to strengthen corn and oats by the prospect of an increased shipping demand. But sellers grew more confident towards 1 o'clock, and grain closed rather weak.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' prices for round lots compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

	Closed Friday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
MESS PORK—PER BBL.			
Cash	$12.07½	$12.12½@12.17½	$12.12½
February	12.12½	12.17½@12.22½	12.17½
March	12.22½	12.27½@12.35	12.30
May	12.47½	12.47½@12.60	12.52½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
Cash	$6.77½	$6.80 @ 6.82½	$6.82½
February	6.82½	6.85 @ 6.87½	6.87½
March	6.92½	6.95 @ 7.00	6.97½
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
Short ribs, cash	$6.12½	$6.10 @ 6.15	$6.15
February	6.15	6.15 @ 6.20	6.17½
March	6.22½	6.20 @ 6.25	6.22½
May	6.35	6.37½@ 6.40	6.40
WHEAT.			
No. 2 spring	80¼	79¾@ 80¾	79¾
February	80¼	80 @ 80¾	80
March	81¼	80¾@ 81½	80¾
May	86¼	86¾@ 87¼	86½
CORN.			
No. 2	37⅞	37¼@ 38¼	38¼
January	37⅞	38¼@ 38¾	38¼
February	37⅞	38 @ 38⅝	38⅛
May	41⅜	41¼@ 42	41⅞
OATS.			
No. 2	27¼	27⅜@ 27¼	27⅜
February	27½	27½@ 27⅞	27⅜
May	31¼	31 @ 31⅜	31⅛

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	Cash.	February.	May.
No. 2 spring	$ 86¼	$ 87⅛	$ [illegible]
No. 2 corn	51	52¼	57¾
No. 2 oats	31¾	31¾	36¼
Pork	14.65	14.65	15.17½
Lard	8.65	8.65	9.00
Short ribs	7.55	7.55	7.85

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock Friday evening, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1885.	RECEIPTS. 1884.	SHIPMENTS. 1885.	SHIPMENTS. 1884.
Flour, brls	11,500	13,981	17,628	15,456
Wheat, bu	75,203	36,120	5,949	21,938
Corn, bu	186,252	230,648	142,751	163,222
Oats, bu	102,200	85,935	85,449	114,998
Rye, bu	3,430	7,872	2,615	3,329
Barley, bu	63,194	19,837	22,198	26,856
Grass seed, lbs	110,550	78,719	227,638	63,329
Flaxseed, lbs	170,435	127,720	28,097	133,430
Broom-corn, lbs	......	31,000	38,706	15,630
Cured meats, lbs	954,870	344,990	3,797,727	1,460,942
Canned meats, cases	430	......	1,044	1,576
Dressed beef, lbs	600	......	368,345	488,380
Beef, tcs	......	......	29	50
Beef, brls	......	......	152	207
Pork, brls	385	......	1,673	1,090
Lard, lbs	185,600	354,060	353,555	503,385
Cheese, lbs	103,984	171,045	47,500	127,850
Butter, lbs	167,606	171,142	174,459	152,644
Dressed hogs, No.	783	399	199	518
Live hogs, No.	21,577	23,596	3,847	5,774
Cattle, No.	6,214	6,531	3,795	5,011
Sheep, No.	1,419	3,863	1,874	2,718
Hides, lbs	121,995	189,197	611,270	186,623
Wool, lbs	33,374	301,590	29,130	38,618
Coal, tons	9,293	8,385	2,001	2,384
Lumber, m ft	197	526	702	1,305
Shingles, m	181	......	......	......
Salt, brls	2,278	1,538	3,552	1,387

The following grain was inspected as received in this city during Friday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	2	4	3	9
Spring wheat	74	39	8	121
Corn	44	174	45	263
Oats	90	26	1	117
Rye	5	1	...	6
Barley	...	35	18	53
Totals	215	279	75	569

Total about 325,000 bu. Inspected out: 9,366 bu wheat, 2,633 bu corn.

The receipts of wheat at the points mentioned for four days were as follows:

	Jan. 17, bu.	Jan. 16, bu.	Jan. 15, bu.	Jan. 14, bu.
Chicago	75,203	94,343	81,532	162,843
Milwaukee	42,531	53,578	47,065	34,397
Minneapolis	125,950	139,150	156,750	145,200
St. Louis	20,917	29,118	39,565	42,175
Duluth	37,000	38,000	42,000	31,000
Toledo	14,000	30,000	24,300	43,499
Detroit	34,217	15,453	23,869	13,436
Kansas City	15,000	24,000	32,200	51,600
Philadelphia	......	5,000	16,463	24,655
Baltimore	46,800	28,776	41,592	39,113
New York	......	18,375	34,650	43,575

The shipments at the points named were as follows: Chicago, 5,949 bu; Milwaukee, 2,325 bu; St. Louis, 9,000 bu; Toledo, 40,000 bu; Detroit, none; Kansas City, 34,500 bu; Philadelphia, no report; Baltimore, no report; New York, no report.

The following were the shipments of provisions from this city for the week ending Jan. 8, gross weight:

	Week.	Do 1884.
Lard	4,576,703	3,268,445
Hams	5,095,672	3,971,775
Sides	13,483,798	6,677,697
Shoulders	2,717,171	1,420,434
Other product	447,300	242,268

The following are the aggregates of reports of last week's movement of the principal breadstuffs. The stated receipts for wheat and flour should be materially reduced to allow for duplications:

RECEIPTS.

Points.	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.
Chicago	92,078	627,068	1,376,108	718,685	27,116
Milwaukee	89,000	344,000	15,310	20,330	......
St. Louis	18,000	300,000	628,000	68,000	......
Toledo	1,465	192,255	65,600	1,950	......
Peoria	......	5,550	234,650	251,625	6,500
Detroit	2,375	119,354	133,964	16,918	......
Kansas City	13,500	218,200	227,000	8,010	6,440
Duluth	......	267,362	......	......	......
Philad'phia	23,000	141,909	133,000	34,000	......
Baltimore	23,793	232,000	516,500	9,300	4,700
New York	116,414	198,600	839,386	312,610	23,364
Total	379,625	2,595,389	4,169,518	1,441,436	68,120
Last week	380,303	2,077,950	3,450,125	980,135	47,389

SHIPMENTS.

Points.	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.
Chicago	95,962	87,163	1,071,091	371,747	6,029
Milwaukee	79,000	4,000	1,505	11,875	......
St. Louis	56,000	62,000	728,000	36,000	30,000
Toledo	6,655	117,300	56,000	16,000	13,000
Peoria	......	1,000	261,310	237,285	2,350
Detroit	2,478	34,470	50,515	3,218	......
Kansas City	10,150	251,000	121,200	8,000	3,000
Duluth	......	30,763	......	......	......
Philad'phia	......	221,000	60,000	57,000	......
Baltimore	12,000	230,400	217,000	......	2,100
New York	135,129	992,729	531,476	3,813	23,748
Total	397,414	2,031,765	3,098,097	744,938	80,227
Last week	403,969	1,481,529	2,586,589	670,277	82,470

The exports of the week included 225,000 brls flour, 1,709,000 bu wheat, 1,473,000 bu corn, 65,000 bu oats, and 9,000 bu rye.

The following are the aggregates of exports of pork products from the Atlantic seaboard from Oct. 27, 1884, to Jan. 10:

	1884-'85.	1883-'84.		1885.
Pork, lbs	10,402,200	11,924,600	Dec.	1,522,400
Bacon, lbs	112,778,883	109,153,294	Inc.	3,625,589
Lard, lbs	65,214,947	58,779,504	Inc.	6,435,443
Total	188,396,030	179,848,488	Inc.	10,090,942

The following were the exports for the week ending Jan. 10:

From—	Pork, brls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	4,871	8,750,377	7,775,520
Boston	1,586	4,639,642	960,276
Portland	456	1,995,024	382,400
Philadelphia	......	400,000	......
Baltimore	355	1,020,850	12,373
New Orleans	47	14,250	3,180
Total	7,315	16,819,603	9,241,799
Previous week	4,574	17,010,392	7,002,736
Two weeks ago	4,369	9,403,802	7,156,829
Cor. week in 1884	4,033	9,334,857	3,277,680

The following were the exports of breadstuffs and corn for the week ending Jan. 10:

From—	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Flour, brls.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.
New York	970,152	436,461	16,019	76,038	31,949
Boston	45,600	87,384	53,944	......	......
Portland	68,803	24,297	12,985	......	......
Philadelphia	122,307	24,000	3,157	......	......
Baltimore	56,000	521,902	29,816	100	......
New Orleans	......	228,048	1,224	25	......
Newport News	......	83,287	......	......	......
Total	1,262,862	1,405,469	209,525	76,163	31,949
Previous week	790,480	1,373,357	190,105	51,857	27,223
Two weeks ago	1,395,743	957,011	127,779	81,789	69,236
Cor. week, 1884	638,785	551,508	182,569	1,445	74,471

The flour, wheat, and corn were distributed as follows:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
United Kingdom	182,734	955,363	956,088
Continent	24,111	305,389	401,912
South and Cen. America	28,930	550	36,853
West Indies	20,258	......	8,704
Brit. North Am. colonies	4,168	......	50
Other countries	45	1,560	2,062
Total	260,525	1,262,862	1,405,469

The average price of English wheat for 1884 was 32s 6d per imperial quarter, against 41s 7d for 1883. The average of last year is the lowest known in we do not know how long. The lowest previous average in 104 years was 36s 0d for 1780.

The forthcoming report of the Secretary of the Lumberman's Exchange will show the following as the stocks on hand in this city Jan. 1, 1885, including a comparison with the figures of a year ago:

	1885.	1884.
Lumber, ft	623,910,097	635,348,561
Shingles, No.	332,533,611	461,931,496
Lath, No.	88,160,509	65,981,140
Pickets, No.	2,528,738	1,529,287
Posts, No.	397,825	397,532

These figures show an increase during the year of 22,179,459 lath and 999,451 pickets, and a decrease of 11,438,464 feet of lumber and 129,396,885 shingles.

The stocks on hand Dec. 1, 1884, were as follows: Lumber, 660,936,272 ft; shingles, 336,700,492; lath, 68,905,506; pickets, 2,335,858; and posts 571,004. These figures as compared with Jan. 1, 1885, show an increase in favor of the latter month of 19,255,093 lath and 192,880 pickets, and decrease against the same month of 37,026,175 ft of lumber, 4,166,881 shingles, and 173,179 posts.

Mr. John C. Harris writes as follows:

"My latest advices show the stocks of wheat and flour in Great Britain and Western Europe, as compared with Jan. 1, 1884, to be very much smaller. The official imports into Great Britain have been 40,836,781 bu wheat and flour reduced to wheat less during 1884 than during 1883; almost equal to our total visible supply. This is the reason and cause why their stocks are so small in all their importing cities compared with Jan. 1, 1884. Take Great Britain; the stocks there are only one-third; France one-fifth, Holland and Belgium three-tenths of what they were Jan. 1, 1884. Now take a look at home; compare the movement since July 28 to Jan. 3, 1885. There have been received at the Western river and lake cities wheat and flour equal to 94,699,545 bu; same time during 1883-'84, 72,209,877 bu; same time during 1882-'83, 73,241,029 bu; same time during 1881-'82, 45,431,566 bu. This shows that our receipts have been 22,489,668 bu more than during 1883-'84. And though our visible supply is only seven and a half millions larger, according to the New York standard, yet our exports have been very much larger than in 1883. And though our exports have been so much larger, yet the present stocks in Great Britain are only one-third what they were Jan. 1, 1884. The stocks of flour in our Eastern cities are only about one-third what they were Jan. 1, 1884. Though Germany may advance their tariff on wheat, yet so long as Russian wheat continues to be imported free, it will only stop Russian wheat from being imported into Great Britain, as the German merchant will not buy our wheat and pay duty on it as long as he can import Russian free of duty. It will therefore cause a larger demand by Great Britain from the United States. The Continent continues daily such a large buyer on the London market of cargoes consigned to Cork for orders."

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—1,500 sacks and 125 brls springs partly at $3.50; 1,000 sacks winters on private terms. Total about 1,850 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—3 cars bran at $10.75@11.00; 4 cars middlings at $11.00@12.25.

WINTER WHEAT—2 cars No. 3 red at 72½c; 8 cars by sample at 70@71c for No. 4, 78c for No. 3, and 83c for No. 2 red. Total about 5,000 bu.

SPRING WHEAT—10 cars No. 2 at 79¾c; 2 cars at 80c; 15 cars at 80¼c; 10 cars at 80⅛c; 2 cars by sample at 68c for No. 4 and 73@78½c for No. 3. Total about 25,000 bu.

CORN—2 cars No. 2 or No. 2 yellow, winter storage receipts, at 37¾c; 2 cars gilt edge, early, at 38¼c; 211 cars by sample at 33@35½c for No. 4; 38¼@39¼c for No. 3; 38¼@40c for No. 3 yellow; 40@40½c for No. 2 yellow; 40c for No. 2; 38½@40c for No. 3 white; and 41c for No. 2 white. Total about 118,000 bu.

OATS—132 cars by sample at 29@29½c for No. 3; 29@30c for No. 3 white; 29¼@30c for No. 2; and 30½@31½c for No. 2 white. Total about 102,000 bu.

RYE—12 cars by sample at 58@60½c for No. 3; 63@65c for No. 2. Total about 6,000 bu.

BARLEY—49 cars by sample at 49@51c for No. 4; 47@63c for No. 3; and 51@65c for not graded. Total about 36,800 bu.

LARD—500 tcs at $6.80, and 100 tcs at $6.82½.

DRESSED HOGS—1 car heavy at $5.10 and 2 cars extra heavy at $5.20.

MEATS—25,000 lbs green hams (20 lbs) at 7¼c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—Was in light local demand at about steady prices. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 31@33c; do common to choice, 25@28c; dairy, choice to fancy, 20@23c; dairy, fair to good, 17@18c; common grades, 13@15c; packing stock, 8@9c; inferior, 6@7c.

CHEESE—Trade remained dull, with prices steady for fine goods and weak for low grades. We quote: Young America, full cream, 12@12½c; full cream Cheddar, 11½@12½c; full cream, flat, two in box, 12@12½c; choice skimmed, 5½@6c; skimmed, poor to good, 2@4½c; damaged and centrifugal, ½@1c.

CRANBERRIES—There was a moderate demand for choice varieties. We quote: Bell and bugle, per brl; $13.50@14.50; bell and cherry, $11.00@12.00; Wisconsin, bu box, $4.00@4.50; Cape Cod, $14.00@15.00 per brl; do bu box, $4.20@5.00.

DRESSED HOGS—Were firm. Light hogs were quotable at $5.00@5.05, but no sales were reported. Good heavy averages sold at $5.10, and that figure was bid. Two cars of fancy, heavy hogs were sold at $5.20, but this was an exceptional case.

EGGS—Were a little weak, with stocks in store quite heavy. Prices ranged from 22@23c for strictly fresh-laid, 19@21c for fruit-house, and 16@18c for pickled.

GREEN FRUITS—Fine eating apples continued in good demand, with hardly any inquiry for poor grades, or what are known as peddlers' lots. Oranges sold well, lemons were a little slow, and grapes in moderate local demand. We quote: Choice varieties of eating apples at $2.75@3.25; cooking varieties at $2.00@2.50; common stock at $1.00@1.75. Malaga grapes, fresh receipts at $8.00@9.00 per 50-lb keg; older receipts at $7.00@8.00. Choice lemons at $3.75@4.75 per box; poor to good at $2.50@3.00. Florida oranges, choice, at $3.25@3.75; good to fair, $2.50@3.00.

GROCERIES—A light business was in progress at steady prices. We quote: Coffee—Java, 18@23c; Maracaibo, 13@15c; Mexican, fair to good, 11@12c; Rio, choice to fancy, 11½@12½c; Rio, common to good, 9@11c. Sugars—Patent cut loaf, 6¾c; standard granulated, 6¼c; standard A, 6¼c; extra C, 5¼@5¼c; yellow, 4½@5¼c. Rice—Carolina, 6¼@7c; Louisiana, 5½@6¼c.

HAY—The market was firmer and prices were 25@50c higher for some of the better grades: Iowa upland prairie sold for $11.00@11.50; No. 1 timothy for $11.25@11.50 and No. 2 timothy for $10.00@10.50; No. 1 prairie for $7.00@8.00; No. 2 prairie for $6.00@7.00; and Illinois upland for $9.00@9.50. Receipts, 230 tons; shipments, 11 tons.

HIDES—The usual trade was done with a steady market and fair receipts. We quote: Light green, salted, 8½c; heavy cows, 7¾c; calf, 8@12 lbs, 12c; No. 2 do, 9c; calf, 12@15 lbs, 10c; deacons, 50c; bulls, 6¼c; dry salted, 11c; No. 2 green salted, 6c; No. 1 dry flint, 14@15c; No. 2 dry flint, 10@12c. Branded and hornhooked 15 per cent off. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

OILS—There was a light call for oils at previous quotations: Carbon, 150 test, snow white and water white, 11¼c; 150 test, prime white, 10¼c; 175 test, head-light, 13¼c; Wisconsin test, prime white, 8¾c; Wisconsin test, water white, 11c; Michigan test, prime white, 10½c; Michigan test, water white, 13c; lard, extra, 55c; lard No. 1, 48c; lard, No. 2, 45c; linseed, raw, 47c; linseed boiled, 50c; whale, winter, 72c; sperm, $1.30; miners', 49@50c; neatsfoot, 80c; turpentine, 32c.

POTATOES—The market is slow, with light inquiry, but the local demand from store is fair at 40@50c per bu for good to choice Burbanks, early rose, and peachblows. Quotations for car-lots remain as follows:

Burbanks, raised in dark soil	37@38
Early rose, choice and bright	36@38
Early rose, fair	27@30
Snow flakes, choice	35@36
Snow flakes, fair	30@32
Peachblows, choice	37@40
Peerless	32@35

POULTRY AND GAME—Both markets were firm by reason of the cold snap, and poultry was in strong demand. We quote:

Turkeys, ₩ lb	$ 10 @ 11
Chickens, ₩ lb	9½@ 10½
Roosters, ₩ lb	5 @ 6
Ducks, ₩ lb	10 @ 11
Geese, ₩ lb	10 @ 11
Quail, ₩ doz	85 @1.00
Prairie chickens, ₩ doz	4.75 @5.00
Partridges, ₩ doz	2.75 @3.00
Canvas-back ducks, ₩ doz	5.50 @6.00
Mallard ducks, ₩ doz	2.00 @2.25
Teal, ₩ doz	1.00 @1.25
Other varieties, ₩ doz	1.00 @1.25
Wild turkeys, ₩ lb	12 @ 12½
Rabbits, ₩ doz	1.00 @1.25
Jack rabbits, ₩ doz	4.00 @5.00
Saddles of venison	10 @ 12
Carcasses of bear	10 @ 11

SEEDS—Timothy was 1c higher, No. 1 prime selling at $1.35. Clover was dull and easier, but as no sales were reported the market was uncertain at bids ranging from $5.00@5.10. Flax was firm and nominally $1.49, but none was offered, and $1.48 was bid to arrive.

TALLOW—Was firm at 6@6¼c for city, according to brand, 5¾@5¾c for No. 1 country, and 5¼@5¼c for No. 2.

VEGETABLES—The market was still quite slow except for rutabaga turnips, onions, cabbage, and celery. We quote: Beets, carrots and pur. top turnips at $1.00 per brl; rutabaga turnips and parsnips at $1.25; cabbage at 4@6c; lettuce, New Orleans, at 40@50c; do, Chicago raised, at 30@35c; celery at 20@25c per doz, with 30c for choice; sweet potatoes, Jerseys, at $4.75@5.00 per brl; do, Southern Illinois, at $2.50@3.50; onions at $1.75@2.25.

WHISKY—The market was firm on the basis of $1.13 for distillers' finished goods.

WOOL—The market continued firm, with trading a trifle slow and moderate receipts. We quote:

Washed.		*Unwashed.*	
Fine	26@28c	Fine light	17@18c
Medium	25@28c	Fine heavy	16@17c
Quarter blood	24@26c	Medium	18@21c
Coarse	23@24c	Quarter blood	18@19c
Cotted and rough	19@20c	Coarse	15@17c
		Cotted and rough	12@15c

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	7,530	41,832	5,274
Tuesday	8,337	52,020	8,506
Wednesday	9,601	37,370	8,030
Thursday	9,300	26,779	3,483
Friday	6,214	21,537	1,419
Saturday	1,800	10,000	800
Total	42,772	189,533	27,572
Same week 1884	42,110	140,834	24,690
Week ending Jan. 10	37,637	259,583	18,502
Shipments—			
Monday	2,481	3,621	360
Tuesday	3,025	3,177	2,845
Wednesday	3,388	4,554	3,152
Thursday	3,973	4,421	625
Friday	3,795	3,847	1,874
Total	16,642	19,620	8,851

The last week's receipts were 70,000 hogs less and 5,000 cattle and 9,000 sheep more than for the previous week.

With a single exception the last week's receipts of sheep were the largest ever reported for one week. They were exceeded the week ending Feb. 29, 1884, when 28,797 arrived.

Considering the exceptionally liberal receipts the markets developed surprising firmness throughout the last week. Although the arrivals of cattle were the largest ever reported for a week in January, the average of prices was not appreciably lower than for the previous week. Hogs were active from the start and at the close showed a clean advance of 5@15c in good to best grades. Sheep have just about lost what they gained the week before—25@50c per 100 lbs. Large as were the last week's arrivals the totals would have been much larger but for the serious interruption to railway traffic occasioned by the heavy snowfall of Thursday and Friday. The effects of the blockade will be felt some days to come, and unless the receipts for the first half of the ensuing week prove much more liberal than now seems probable a general advance in prices may be looked for.

CATTLE—Trade opened actively and at strong prices. Both exporters and the Eastern trade were free buyers, and there was an advance during Monday and Tuesday of 10@15c in fair to choice grades. Common sorts—comprising as they did a large percentage of the arrivals—did not share in the advance, and later in the week they declined a trifle. Fat cattle, however, remained firm to the finish, the demand for that class keeping ahead of the supply. The quality shows but slight improvement. It is unaccountably and inexcusably poor when the abundance and low price of corn are considered. That so many half-fattened cattle are being sent to market can only be explained on the hypothesis that farmers are satisfied with the ruling prices for cattle and do not look for much if any advance, and were unwilling to part with their grain at the low figures hitherto prevailing. Of strictly choice beeves there were not a half dozen car-loads all told, and, with two or three exceptions, prices above $6.40 were not reached. Friday a bunch of 33 head, averaging 1,640 lbs, sold at $6.75. That was the highest sale of the week. There was a good deal of trading at $5.75@6.25, but the bulk of the cattle was weighed at prices ranging downward from $5.50, many lots going at $4.50@4.75 and a few at $4.00@4.25.

Butchers' and canners' stock was in steadily good request and in moderate supply, consequently the market averaged firm. Cows sold at an extreme range of $2.50@4.75, though few went higher than $4.25 and not many below $3.00. Bulls were in demand at $2.75@4.25, sales being principally at $3.25@4.00. A fair number of poor to decent little steers were taken at $4.00@4.50, and a few at $4.75@5.00.

The demand for stock cattle was fairly good all the week. In addition to a fair attendance of country buyers there were numerous orders in the hands of commission-men, and the pens were kept cleared at $3.25@4.25 for poor to prime lots. Feeders were in steady demand at $4.00@4.65, though there were few sales at over $4.50.

Saturday's market was exceedingly quiet. At least half of the fresh receipts were consigned to a dressed-beef firm, so that the number actually on sale was small. It was ample, however, as the difficulty of shipping the stuff out kept Eastern buyers from the market. The reported sales did not indicate any important change from Friday's prices.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,500 lbs and upwards	$ 6.75@ 6.85
Choice beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,350 to 1,500 lbs	6.25@ 6.65
Good beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,400 lbs	5.50@ 6.15
Medium grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,350 lbs	4.75@ 5.40
Butchers' stock—Poor to fair steers and common to extra cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,150 lbs	3.25@ 4.50
Stockers—Thinnish steers, weighing from 600 to 900 lbs	3.25@ 4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.25@ 2.75
Veals, per 100 lbs	4.75@ 7.75
Milch cows	25.00@50.00

HOGS—Prices are materially higher than a week ago. Although the receipts were much larger than is usual to the season—amounting to 185,500, as against 140.834 for the corresponding week last year—the offerings were only once so large as to cause a retrograde movement of prices. The tendency from the start was rather upward, and the close of business Saturday found the market 5@15c higher than at the close of the previous week. There was a slight gain during Monday and Tuesday, which was lost Wednesday morning, but fully recovered before the close of that day. Thursday and Friday the market developed increased strength, and there was a further hardening Saturday, when best heavy made $4.75@4.80 and the best light $4.55. The quality shows a further deterioration. The difference was especially marked early in the week, but the average for any day was below the average for the previous week. Shipments averaged about 3,500 head per day, the bulk of which went to New York and to New England points.

Saturday's market was quiet, the supply being too small to attract a full attendance of buyers. Although there was an absence of the usual competition the feeling was firm and the best grades sold a fraction higher. Sales were at $4.25@4.55 for poor to light and at $4.30@4.80 for interior mixed to best heavy. Sales of skips were at $3.25@4.25.

SHEEP—Taking into consideration the fact that with one exception so many sheep were never before seen in the yards in one week the decline of 25@50c which prices have suffered was not greater than was to be expected. There was a brisk movement most of the time and the end of the close of business Saturday found only a few scattering lots remaining in commission-men's hands. Shipments on the hoof as well as of dressed mutton were more than ordinarily liberal, which the local trade bought with a freedom that is not usual to them. There were a few sales Monday as high as $4.62½@4.80, but at the close it would have been difficult to get over $4.20@4.35 for the same qualities. Early in the week lambs sold up to $5.00@5.25. The market closed steady at $2.25@3.25 for inferior to common, and at $3.50@4.35 for fair to choice sheep.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 17.—CATTLE—Receipts today, 289 head; consigned through, 370 cars, of which 21 cars went to New York; only two cars on sale; feeling firm.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4,0 head; consigned through, 27 cars; market steady; fair demand; firm unchanged; medium to good sheep, $3.50@4.00; choice, $4.25@4.60; good to choice Western lambs, $4.50@5.75; Canada, $5.25@6.40.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,800 head; consigned through, 16 cars, of which 35 cars went to New York; demand good at full prices; good to choice Yorkers, $4.80@4.90; butchers' grades, $4.85@4.93; good to choice heavy, $4.85@4.95.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 17.—CATTLE—Receipts, 153 head; feeling strong, but supply not sufficient to test the market, being restricted by difficulty in moving trains.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,100 head; quality better; market steady; lots, 220 to 380 lbs, $4.20@4.50, mainly $4.25@4.35.

SHEEP—Receipts, 360 head; steady; $2.75@3.25 for fair to good.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Jan. 17.—CATTLE—Nothing doing; all through consignments; receipts, 815 head; shipments, 380 head.

HOGS—Active, firm, and higher; receipts, 3,700 head; shipments, 4,5,0 head; Philadelphias, $4.90@5.00; Yorkers, $4.75@4.85.

SHEEP—Firm and unchanged; receipts, 3,000 head; shipments, 2,400 head.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 17.—CATTLE—Receipts, 400 head; shipments, 1,100; supply very small and only retail trade done.

SHEEP—Receipts, 600 head; shipments, 1,400; light supply and only local trade at previous quotations.

HOGS—Strong and higher; Yorkers, $4.30@4.50; packing, $4.35@4.60; heavy, $4.65@4.80; receipts, 3,100 head; shipments, 3,200.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 17—1 p. m.—PROVISIONS—Beef—Extra India mess, dull at 109s. Hams—Long cut steady at 50s 6d. Shoulders—Dull at 30s. Lard—Prime Western dull at 37s.

COTTON-SEED OIL—Yellow American dull at 37s 3d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—New Western winter dull at 7s 6d; new No. 2 spring steady at 7s 2d. Corn—New mixed firm at 5s ½d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 17—11:30 a. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Winter, 7s 4d@7s 9d; spring, 7s 4d@7s 6d; California, 7s 5d@7s 7d; club, 7s 8d@7s 10d. Corn—5s 1d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 65s. Lard, 35s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 17.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 3,700 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Steady and unchanged. Corn—New Western mixed, 5s 1d.

PROVISIONS—American lard, 36s 9d. Bacon—Long clear, 32s 9d; short clear, 33s 9d.

CHEESE—Fine American 63s.

TALLOW—Fine American, 33s 9d.

TURPENTINE—23s 9d.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—TURPENTINE—22s.

ANTWERP, Jan. 17.—PETROLEUM—17¾@18f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LONDON, Jan. 17.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat quiet; corn strong at 5s. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn—None offered. Cargoes on passage—Wheat rather easier; corn steady.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—COTTON—Quiet; futures very dull; January, 11.09c; February, 11.08c; March, 11.14c; April, 11.25c; May, 11.37c; June, 11.48c; July, 11.59c; August, 11.69c; September, 11.33c; October, 10.84c.

FLOUR—Firm and unchanged; receipts, 11,000 brls; exports, 4,500 brls.

WHEAT—Spot lots steady; options closed weak; receipts, 26,000 bu; exports, 133,000; No. 2 spring, 95c; ungraded Duluth, 96c; ungraded red, 88@93½c; No. 3 red, 90¼@91c; No. 2 red, 92@95c; ungraded white, 94c; No. 2 red, February sales, 472,000 bu at 92¼@93¼c, closing at 92½c; March sales, 392,000 bu at 94¼@94¾c, closing at 94¼c; April sales, 192,000 bu at 95¾@96¼c, closing at 96c; May sales, 1,104,000 bu at 97⅛@97¾c, closing at 97¼c; June sales, 64,000 bu at 98@98½c, closing at 98c.

CORN—Spot lots ¼@½c higher; options opened ¼@½c better; closed heavy; advance lost; receipts, 139,000 bu; exports, 148,000 bu; ungraded, 51@53c; No. 3, 52@52½c; steamer, 52@53¾c; 51½@52¾c January; 50¾@50½c first half March; No. 2, 53@54¼c; steamer, yellow, 53¼c; ungraded yellow, 52@54½c; do white, 49@51c; No. 2 January, 52¾@53¼c, closing 52¾c; February and March, 5 ¼@5.¾c, closing 50½c; April, 50¼@50¾c, closing 50¼c.

OATS—¼@½c higher, closing weaker; receipts, 62,0 0 bu; exports, 1,700 bu; mixed Western, 36@38c; white Western, 37@40c.

HAY—Steady; fairly active.

HOPS—Firmly held; in fair demand for choice stock.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot: Fair Rio quiet and unchanged; options dull and slightly lower; sales, 13,750 bags; February, 8.05@8.10c; March, 8.25c; April, 8.35c; May, 8.45@8.50c; June, 8.60c.

SUGAR—Higher; firm; Brazil, 4¾c; fair to good refining quoted at 4¾@5c; refined firmer; C, 4¾@5c; extra C, 5¼c; white extra C, 5⅜@5 7-16; yellow, 4⅝@4¾c; mold A, 6¼c; standard A, 5¾c; confectioners' A, 5 15-16@6c; cut-loaf and crushed, 6¾c; powdered, 6¼@6¼c; granulated, 6¼c; cubes, 6¼c. Rice demand fair and market firm.

PETROLEUM—Firm; United, 71c.

RESIN—Quiet.

TURPENTINE—Dull; 31c asked.

EGGS—Western fresh, demand fair and market firm.

LEATHER—Firm and fairly active.

WOOL—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but firm; new mess, quoted at $13.50. Lard weak; Western steam, spot, $7.20@7.25; January, $7.16@7.19; February, $7.18@7.22; March, $7.26@7.30; April, $7.33@7.34; May, $7.40@7.45.

BUTTER—Demand fair and market firm.

CHEESE—Quiet and firmly held.

LEAD—Firm; common, $3.75.

Others unchanged.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—RECEIPTS—5,670 brls and 7,715 sacks flour, 19,050 bu corn, 15,400 bu wheat, 12,725 bu oats, 5,5 0 bu shorts, 1,200 bu barley; 168 tcs and 9,500 cases lard.

FLOUR—In steady demand and firm; Western superfine, $2.85@3.25; common extras, $3.40@3.75; Minnesota extras (including choice bakers' brands), $4.25@4.90; New York rollers, $4.75@4.90; Michigan rollers, $4.75@5.00; Indiana, St. Louis, and Illinois straights, $5.00@5.50, with some fancy brands a shade higher; Michigan, $4.35@4.75; patent spring wheats, $5.25@5.75.

CORN—Steady at 55@56c for high mixed, 54½@55c for steamer yellow, 53½@54c for mixed, and 51@53c for no grade.

OATS—Steady at 40@41c for No. 1.

BARLEY—39½@40c for No. 2 white, 37@37½c for No. 3 white, and 35½@37c for mixed.

RYE—69@71c.

SHORTS—Held at $16.50@18.00; fine feed and middlings, $17.00@21.00.

COTTON-SEED MEAL—Held at $28.50@29.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady and firm, with sales at $12.50@13.00 for prime, $13.50@14.00 for mess, $15.00@16.50 for Western and Boston clear and backs. Beef held at $11.00@12.00 for mess, $12.50@13.00 for extra mess, and $13.50@15.50 for family and plate. Lard in steady demand at 7¾@8¼c for city and Western. Smoked hams 10½@11½c for Boston and Western.

OTHER CITIES.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 17.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened higher, declined, and closed about as yesterday: No. 2 red, 87⅜@88¾c, closing at 87⅜c cash and January; 88@88½c, closing at 88c February; 90@90⅞c, closing at 9 ¼c March; 94⅛@94⅞c, closing at 94½c May. Corn opened higher, reacted, but closed above yesterday; 36¾@36⅞c cash, 36⅞@37¼c January, 36¾@36⅞c February, 36⅞@36⅞c March, 38⅛@38⅜c May, closing at inside figures. Oats better, but slow; 2¾c cash; 32@32½c May. Rye quiet at 57½c. Barley dull and unchanged.

LEAD—Quiet at $3.50.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Higher at 23@24c.

FLAXSEED—Higher at $1.45@1.46.

HAY—Unchanged.

BRAN—Unchanged.

CORN-MEAL—Firm at $2.20@2.25.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.12.

PROVISIONS—Firmer. Pork, $12.37½. Lard, $6.70@6.75. Bulk meats—Long clear, $6.15; short ribs, $6.25; short clear, $6.50. Bacon—Long clear, $7.00; short rib, $7.12½; short clear, $7.37½@7.40.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 21,000 bu; corn, 59,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 74,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu; rye, 5,000 bu; barley, 8,000 bu.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 17.—FLOUR—Quiet but firm.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western higher but dull; winter red spot, 91¼@91½c; February, 91¾@92c; March, 93@93¼c; May, 96¼@96¾c. Corn—Western firmer; mixed, spot, 49¾@49½c; January, 49¾@50c; February, 48½@48¾c; March, 48¼@48½c; steamer, 48½@48⅞c. Oats quiet and firm; Western white, 37@38c; mixed, 34@36c. Rye firm at 68@71c.

PROVISIONS—Easy and quiet.

PETROLEUM—Lower; refined at 7⅝@8⅛c.

COPPER—Refined steady at 11@11½c.

WHISKY—Nominally steady at $1.18@1.19.

Other articles unchanged.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool—Fair demand; cotton, 7-32d; flour, 2s; bran firmer, 5¼d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 18,000 brls; wheat, 47,000 bu; corn, 81,00 bu; oats, 5,000 bu; rye, 1,700 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 4,000 bu.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 17.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat stronger; No. 2 red, 86c; receipts, 2,50 bu; shipments, 500 bu. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed, 42c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm at 32c. Rye strong and higher at 75c. Barley quiet but firm; extra No. 3 fall, 75c.

PROVISIONS—Pork in fair demand; $12.25@12.50. Lard dull; $6.84. Bulk meats strong and unchanged. Bacon—Demand fair and market firm and unchanged.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

HOGS—Quiet, but firm; common and light, $4.50@4.60; packing and butchers', $4.40@4.75; receipts, 780 head; shipments, 1,800 head.

EGGS—Firm and unchanged.

CHEESE—Firm and unchanged.

Toledo, O., Jan. 17.—GRAIN—Wheat steady and firm; No. 2 cash and January, 80½c; February, 81¼c bid; March, 83c; May, 86c; No. 2 soft, 89c. Corn firm and active; No. 2, cash and January, 42c; February, 42¼c; May, 43c; No. 3, 4 ¾c. Oats nominal; no quotations.

CLOVER—Steady; prime cash and January, $5.00.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat quiet but firm; No. 2 red, cash and January, 80¼c bid; February, 81¼c; March, 82¾c bid; May, 86c. Corn firm; No. 2 cash, 41¾@42c; January, 41¾c bid; February, 40¾c; May, 42¾@43c. Oats dull; No. 2 cash, 30½c; May, 32c bid; No. 2 white, 31¼c.

CLOVER—Steady; prime, $5.00 asked.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 11,000 bu; oats, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 21,000 bu; oats, none.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 17.—FLOUR—Quiet, but firm.

GRAIN—Wheat opened firmer, then declined ⅜c, afterwards advanced ¼@½c, and closed firm; speculation moderately active; car-lots demand fair and market firm; No. 1 Pennsylvania red, 96@96¼c; No. 2 red, January, 90½@91¼c; February, 91¼@91½c; March, 92¾@93c; April, 94¼@94¾c; May, 96@96½c. Corn—February options in good demand, later months quiet, but steady; car-lots in fair demand; No. 3 yellow, 49c; steamer No. 2 mixed, 49c; steamer No. 2 yellow, 49½c; No. 2 mixed, January, 50@50½c; February, March, April, and May, 4 @49½c. Oats quiet, but firm; No. 3 white, 37@38c; No. 2 white, 38¼c; futures quiet; No. 2 white, January, 37¾@38¼c; February, March, and April, 37@38c; May, 37½@38c.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 23,000 bu; corn, 43,0 0 bu; oats, 7,0 0 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, 4,100 bu.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 17.—GRAIN—Oats; Western demand fair and prices higher at 40c.

PROVISIONS—Bacon higher; scarce; long clear, 7¼@7½c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar in good demand; steady and unchanged. Rice in good demand; steady and unchanged.

COTTON-SEED OIL—Dull and unchanged.

Others unchanged.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 17.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet and steady; No. 1 white, 90c cash; 90c bid February; 92c March; 94½c May; No. 2 red, 89c cash, 89½c February; 92c March; 94½c May; No. 3 red, 77c; Michigan soft red, nothing doing; receipts, 34,000 bu. Corn—No. 2, 42½c bid. Oats—Light mixed, nothing doing; No. 2 white, 33c; No. 2, 31c asked.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 17.—FLOUR—Quiet, but steady.

GRAIN—Wheat weaker; No. 2 Milwaukee, 78½c; January, 78½c; February, 79c; March, 79¾c; May, 84¾c. Corn dull; No. 2, 38¼@39c. Oats firmer; inactive; No. 2, 29c; No. 2 white, 30c. Rye firm; No. 1, 62c; No. 2, 59c. Barley firm; No. 2 spring, 54½c; No. 3 spring extra, scarce; 48c.

PROVISIONS—Higher; mess pork, $12.20 cash and January; $12.25 February. Lard—Prime steam, $6.85 cash and January; $6.88 February. Sweet-pickled hams firm at 8¼@9c.

HOGS—Firmer; $4.35@4.70.

BUTTER—Quiet; choice creamery, 23@25c; fair to good, 20@22c; best dairy, 17@18c.

CHEESE—Quiet; best new cream, 12@12½c.

EGGS—Scarce and firm at 22c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 15,000 brls; wheat, 43,000 bu; barley, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 24,000 brls; wheat, 2,300 bu; barley, 21,000 bu.

Duluth, Minn., Jan. 17.—GRAIN—Wheat closed: No. 1 hard, cash, 84½c bid; No. 2 hard, cash, 81c bid; No. 1 Northern, cash, 82c bid; No. 3, cash, 66c bid; rejected, cash, 63c bid. Receipts—Wheat, 36,981 bu. In store—Wheat, 4,753,480 bu.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 17.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; cash, 63½c bid; 63¾c asked; February, 63½c bid; 64c asked; May, 67½@67¾c. Corn—Steady; cash, 29½c; February, 30c bid; 30½c asked; March, 30¼c; May, 32¼@32½c. Oats dull and nominal; 25½c bid, 26c asked.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 17.—Cotton—It can hardly be said that there was any market at all in futures. The total transactions were limited to 18,000 bales, the smallest ever known. Nevertheless the prices of near months closed .01@.02c higher than yesterday.

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 17.—Cotton—Steady at 10½c; receipts, 1,122 bales; shipments, 1,565; stock, 118,455; sales, 500.

Galveston, Tex., Jan. 17.—Cotton—Firm and unchanged; net receipts, 340 bales; sales, 184; stock, 38,530.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 17.—Cotton—Quiet; middling, 10 5-16c; sales, 208 bales; receipts, 800; shipments, 8 0; stock, 41,303.

Oil City, Pa., Jan. 17.—Petroleum—National Transit certificates opened at 69¾c, highest 70¾c, lowest 69¼c, closed at 70¾c. Sales, 1,392,000; clearances, 4,150,000; runs, 66,037; shipments, no wires; charters, no wires. Oil City Oil Exchange stock, 400 bid; 45 asked.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 17.—Petroleum—Dull; not much doing; opened at 69¾c, advanced to 70¼c, and, at 1 o'clock, 70¼c was bid. In the afternoon the market was dull, but firm; certificates opened at 69¾c, advanced to 70½c, declined to 69¾c, rallied, and closed at 70¼c.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 17.—Petroleum—Unchanged; standard white, 110° test, 7¼c.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 17.—Turpentine—Quiet at 27½c.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 17.—Whisky—Firm; basis for finished goods, $1.12.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 17.—Whisky—Steady and in firm demand at $1.11.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 17.—Whisky—Unchanged.

THE COURT RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

19,414—Vacuum Mashing-Machine Company vs. John Mohr, Joseph Mohr, Joseph Eiler, John Robinson, and Leonard C. Stebbins. Bill to restrain infringement of patent for improvement in treating grain for distilling, issued Feb. 27, 1872, to Adolph Wooler. Banning & Banning, solrs.

19,415—Lorette M. Crandal vs. Accident Insurance Company of North America. Asst., $15,0.0. George C. Fry and George S. House, attys.

ORDERS.

JUDGE WOODS—Law order—175, Dudzia vs. Michigan Central Railroad Company; evidence and argmts. concld. and case given to the jury, with lv. to seal verdict.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Law order—432, Pedrick vs. People's Insurance Company; dis. by stip. lv. to withdraw depositions.

Chancery orders—Lehigh Valley Coal Co. vs. Hamblen; ord. of injunction.—Pennsylvania Coal Co. vs. Douglas; ord. of injunction.

United States District Court—Orders.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Criminal—989, United States vs. John R. Petrie; case given to jury with leave to seal verdict.—Same vs. Clingen; jury being unable to agree are discharged.

Superior Court—New Suits.

95,570—Philip Moss vs. Eugene H. Ely and Julia M Ely. Bill to foreclose mortgage for $500 on Lot 6 in the East Sub. of the N. ½ of Lot 4, Block 1, in Rockwell's Add. to Chicago.

95,571—Greenville M. Gross et al. vs. Charles L. Kaub. Asst., $3 0. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

95,572—The Cascade Mining Company vs. Erich G. Gaertner. Confession of judgment, $1,543.51. Rosenthal & Pence, attys.

95,573—James Carruthers vs. Edward M. Field, Daniel A. Lindley, P. C. Teft, John P. Truesdall, E. S. Washburn, and Cyrus W. Field. Asst., $5,000. Dent, Black & Cratty Bros., attys.

95,574—Ella C. Hoffmann vs. Gustav A. Hoffmann. Bill for divorce for drunkenness. Arnold Heap, solr.

95,575—John Crerar et al. vs. John Gallagher. Asst. $800. McClellan & Cummins, attys.

95,576—W. B. Clapp et al. vs. William G. Budd. Asst., $1,000. Fairchild & Blackman, attys.

95,577—George D. Colburn et al. vs. Mark S. Shay, C. H. Beers, William C. Dysart, William M. Coney, Harriet B. Erskine, James K. Edsall, and S. C. Edsall. Bill to set aside assignment by M. D. Shay, and certain confessions of judgment against him and for receiver. Trumbull, Washburne & Trumbull, solrs.

95,578—E. B. Stevens et al. vs. J. H. Gregory. Asst. $3,0.0. J. S. Huey, solr.

95,579—William Young & Co. vs. C. H. Horine. Asst., $3,00. Bisbee, Ahrens & Decker, attys.

95,580—H. J. Landers vs. Public Grain & Stock Exchange. Asst., $2,000. Same attys.

95,581—Western Newspaper Union vs. Papillon Manufacturing Company. Asst., $4,000. Same attys.

95,582—Robert Hamilton vs. Public Grain & Stock Exchange. Asst., $50. Same attys.

95,583—J. J. Kissinger vs. B. F. Harmon. Asst., $6,000. Same attys.

95,584—Magneton Appliance Co. vs. American Express Company. Appeal.

95,585—Mexican National Construction Company vs. Clarence P. Dresser. Asst., $1,500. Wilson & Mason, attys.

95,586—E. L. Gillett vs. Benjamin Shurtleff, Thomas Foster, E. H. Turner, Simeon Means, Elisha Ashley Means, Asahel Gage, and D. G. Hamilton. Petition to establish title. Wilson & Zook, solrs.

95,587—Henry M. Levy vs. Alice Levy. Bill for divorce for adultery. B. M. Shaffner, solr.

Suppressed Friday—95,549, Gabriel Leo Levi vs. Kirk Gunn, Cyrus James, and James Crawford. Asst., $3,200. Robert H. McMurdy, atty.

95,561—Albert S. A. Weber vs. Kate B. Weber. Bill for divorce for adultery. Egbert Jamieson, solr.

ORDERS.

JUDGE SMITH—Law orders—12,504, Picerno vs. Marpool; lv. to amd. narr. instr.—12,132, Ordeman vs. Comstock; mo. n. t. sustd. and case contd.—12,028, Bemis vs. Studebaker; mo. n. t. entd. by deft.

Judgments and trials—12,012, The J. Beidler & Bros. Lumber Co. vs. John L. Dubreil; judgmt. on verd. $24.30.—6,286, Seth Hobert, admr., vs. L. E. Tollman; judgmt. on verd. and appld.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Law orders—12,459, Hyman vs. Conn. Fire Ins. Co. of N. Y.; disd. n. c.—14,013, Degener et al. vs. Simon; mo. to quash capias den.—13,573, Brumbach vs. Flower; demr. to narr. sustd., ex. to file amd. narr., rule to pld. in 10 ds.—7,032, Hardin vs. Libby; mo. n. t. alld. and verd. set aside.

Judgments—13,999, W. L. Mann vs. W. H. Smith; judgt. $352.20.—11,571, Charles H. Tenney et al. vs. C. A. Lewis and William Linssabaugh; judgt. on verd. for deft. and appld.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Law orders—14,366, M. E. S. C. W. Co. vs. C. T. & Spg. Wks.; disd. n. c.—11,466, Howe vs. Steele; W. J. Hynes, sub. as atty. for deft.—13,124, Waldo vs. Tesch; to be placed on new calr. when same is made up, condtl. judgt. vs. George C. Kimmerling $873.34 and sct. fa.—14,1:0, Hill vs. Germania Ins. Co.; demr. to narr. withdn. and lv. to pld. in 15 ds.—10,680, Paul vs. Leyenberger; time to file bond and bill of exc. extd. 10 ds.—13,683, Keith vs. Letcher; cases 13,700, 13,701, 13,702, 13,703, 13,704, 13,807, 13,808, 13,809, 13,810, 13,985, 13,986, consolidated with term No. 13,683.—13,1:0, Green vs. Youngs; mo. to quash ser. of sum. contd. one wk.—11,198, Lord vs. Everingham; dmr. to amd. spl. plea ovld., lv. to reply double in 15 ds.

Judgments and verdicts—11,352, Edward Otto et al. vs. Frank W. Helm; verd. for plff. $404.76 and mo. n. t. by deft.—8,974, Lavina Hopkins vs. Daniel Duggan; judgt. on verd. $3,000.—10,622, Ernest A. Hoyer et al. vs. N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R. Co.; mo. n. t. by L. E. & W. R. R. Co. and C. & G. T. Ry. Co. den. judgt. $591.50 and appld.—11,212, Warren vs. Ryall; lv. to amd. by disch. as to Ryall, mo. for return of prop. to Ryall den., mo. n. t. den., and judgt. for prop. and appld.

JUDGE GARDNER—Chancery orders—2,083, Ingang vs. Stuart; pl. on calr.—2,599, Von Speckelsen vs. Von Speckelsen; deflt.—2,684, Straus vs. Jaiger; inj. disivd. and ref. to Magruder.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Chancery orders—2,511, Whiteside vs. Monagroth; ref. to master.—2,602, Goodell vs. Goodell; deft. set aside.—2,557, Chapman vs. Chapman; ord. compl. pay deft. solr. $25 by Feb. 2, 1885, and rule on deft. to ans. extd. to Feb. 10.—1,837, Hanson vs. Freudenberg; master's rept. of sale and dist. fld. and confd.—2,459, Davies vs. Atkinson; ord. recr. notify.—2,640, Blaschke vs. Kohn; disd. as to deft. Herman Froicke and Arnold Tripp appld. g. a. l. for deft. Auguste Kohn, deft. Ludwig Kohn, John C. Schumacher, trustee, and F. Jarzowkowski, and ref. to Denison.—2,178, W. & M. Mfg. Co. vs. Barnum; ord. recr. accept proposition.—2,472, Bird vs. Bird; disd. c. c.—87,243, Springer vs. Weinemaker; master's rept. of sale and dist. confd.

Decrees—2,481, Busche vs. Busche; decree apptg. comrs.—588, Rock vs. Schattler; decree.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

51,338—George Hawks vs. Jacob Buchbinder. Appeal.

51,339—A. J. Snell vs. Timothy Ryan. Confession of judgment, $585. F. L. Salisbury, atty.

51,340—John Druecker vs. Christian Mandernach. Confession of judgment, $298.56. Louis Kistler, atty.

51,341—Peter L. Mooney vs. George Gebbie. Attachment, $2,0 0. Joseph Wright, atty.

51,342—Otto W. Frese et al. vs. S. Richardson. Bill to restrain the foreclosure of a chattel mortgage. Baker & Doulin, solrs.

51,343—Maier Weinschenk, use of Felix J. Griffen, vs. Charles Stein. Asst., $500. Carter & Weinschenk, attys.

51,344—Suppressed.

51,345—Julius Stein et al. vs. Simon Heller and Sheriff Hanchett. Appeal.

51,346—E. B. Taylor vs. Henry S. Brown. Asst., $2,000. Follansbee & O'Connor, attys.

51,347—Frank F. Cole vs. Am. Express Company. Appeal.

Suppressed Friday—51,329—John Patch vs. Joseph Sobseyk, Joseph Konbau, and Stanslaik Valicks. Bill to remove cloud from title. Thomas J. Fitch and William J. Marks, solrs.

51,333—Richard W. Lane vs. B. F. Allen. Asst., $1,200. John Gibbons, atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE COLLINS—Law orders—4,343, People, ex rel. Gilbert vs. Burry; prisoner dischgd.—4,354, Hamilton